POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCT. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The state of Ireland continues to improve; and nothing can exhibit more satisfactorily the good effects of what has been done in its favour by ministers, however little that may yet be, than the return to order and the aspect it now presents, as it were in gratitude for the attention shown to the interests of its people. The determination evinced by government that impartiality and justice shall be introduced in the place of the grossest oppression—that a faction contemptible in every view, except as holding the power of doing evil, and letting no opportunity escape of exercising that power injuriously to the community at large, shall no longer disturb tranquillity, outrage decency, defy the laws, and trample upon honest feeling, but shall be kept within the pale of law, has mainly contributed to this. There is yet much, however, to do to make the machine work well; and things are daily coming to light, which must astonish the minds of sober Englishmen accustomed to what is called "fair play," and a deference for the laws. At Enniskillen a jury of Orangemen was impanelled to try some Catholics and two Protestants for murders and rioting, in consequence of which Catholics were the chief sufferers. This jury acquitted the two Protestants, but found the Catholics guilty! One of these Protestants was proved to have fired a shot and wounded an individual in the thigh. A witness who proved receiving a wound from these rioters, was not allowed to give his informations: they were refused to be received by *three magistrates*; and this was shown in open court! One Hannan, who had just delivered his testimony, was hustled even in sight of the court, and desperately struck at by an Orangeman, who had no difficulty in escaping, upon the court ordering him into custody! The sub-sheriff had even the effrontery to deny the fact, and to offer to call witnesses to the contrary; on which the Judge said, "Talk not to me, Sir, of your witnesses; in the progress of these trials I have seen enough of that; I saw the hustling in the court myself; I saw the rush from the galleries; if, Sir, your constabulary force be not sufficient to protect the administration of justice, (I know not how long, Sir, the Bench itself will continue safe,) call out the *posse comitatus* of the county; and if that be not sufficient, Sir, (said the Judge with great warmth and indignation) I shall call out the military. The proper conduct of the High Sheriff prevents me from imposing such a fine upon you as this abominable transaction merits." Who can tell how frequently such scenes may have happened in time past! and who can wonder at the excesses of men goaded on by injustice, smarting under the lash of an audacious faction, that ingrossed all the power and influence of the country, to trample with greater impunity upon the mass of the people! Mr. Canning, who has visited Dublin, was unfortunately obliged to return on pressing affairs, or his visit would not have been without important uses. Even under his eyes the illegal Orange association sported their childish and wicked insignia, the tokens of discord and tumult. A meeting of the corporation of Dublin was called, under pretence of voting the minister an address, but, as it afterwards appeared, to show him the opinion this immaculate and incorruptible body held respecting the zeal the Honourable gentleman has shown for the true interests of Ireland. Had it been possible for the Corporation of Dublin to have sunk in the estimation of honest Irishmen, or in that of those Englishmen from whom their obscurity this side of the water has not concealed them, it would have sunk lower now. The difficulties the Viceroy has had to encounter, were never more apparent than they are at this moment—it is only to be wondered at, after all, how he has succeeded in carrying any measure at all. Orange outrages, Orange rioters, and Orange magistrates and juries, are getting to be duly estimated: let these be put down, and Insurrection Acts will not be needed. Catholic emancipation is a matter of justice; but an impartial, a rigidly impartial administration of the laws by the lowest functionaries—juries properly selected, and an honest magistracy, are perhaps more important things in securing public tranquillity. It is said that government is determined to examine into the mode of appointing Sheriffs in cities, and to assimilate it to that adopted in counties: a most necessary and important measure. The harvest in Ireland is represented as abundant, and English capitalists are beginning to direct their attention to that quarter—another most desirable thing for promoting Irish prosperity.

A loan for the Neapolitan government has been represented as about to be negotiated in London. Some have said, and perhaps not without just grounds for the assertion, that it is really intended for Ferdinand of Spain, whose credit is too deservedly low for him to succeed in his own name! Really, this system of money-lending upon little or no security, to any government, or for any purpose, save the profit of Jews and contractors, ought to be deprecated by every honest mind. That an individual may do as he pleases with his own money, is undeniable; and to the unshackled disposal of capital, we owe much of our national greatness. But the principle of individual right in this respect, and the right of a money-lender to hold out flattering schemes, and acquire the money of others, to lend it (wherever he can most profit,) on the representation of good security and high interest, are very different things. By the latter mode, a great proportion of the sinew of the empire, of the very life-blood of the state, is accumulated in the hands of one individual, and may ultimately be employed against the liberty and existence of the state itself. If, for the sake of additional interest, any one choose to purchase into the funds of another state himself, as he would into his own, he has a natural right to do so; but the union of two or three individuals to obtain capital for such a purpose, most of which capital may not belong to themselves, is a question of doubtful policy.

His Majesty, with a feeling that does him the highest honour as a man and a sovereign, has conferred a pension from his own private purse, on the widow of his old friend Mr. Fox, whose circumstances were stated not to be equal to the comforts to which she was entitled. Never was a mark of royal kindness better judged. Every day adds fresh weight and additional value to the principles which that distinguished statesman advocated. As the march of time proceeds, and mankind become more enlightened, those principles which George IV. recommended for the guidance of his daughter, develope more and more their irresistible truth.

Packets have been established between Vera Cruz in Mexico, La Guayra and Carthagena in Columbia, and Great Britain, by which a mercantile communication will be regularly kept up, and great facilities afforded to the growing commerce between the Independent States of South America and this country.

Great forgeries have been committed on the Bank of England by a Mr. Fauntleroy, partner in a banking-house in Berner's street. The house itself has in consequence stopped payment, and occasioned much individual distress.

The weavers of Glasgow have lately committed several outrages, in consequence of the refusal of the masters to comply with the scale of wages which they had drawn up. At a meeting at which the prices were agreed to, they passed a resolution, putting a great master manufacturer, named Hutchinson, out of the trade, determining that no workman should weave for him, and that those whom he then employed should be supported by the Association, so long as they might be out of work. A respectable workman, named Smith, who, with his family, had been for some years in the employment of Mr. Hutchinson, thought fit, notwithstanding the illegal prohibition, to continue to take work from that gentleman, whereupon the workmen threatened him, which proving ineffectual, they assembled in crowds at his dwelling, and proceeded to acts of outrage, to quell which the police were obliged to be called in.

THE COLONIES.

Pirates still continue their depredations in the West Indies. It is often necessary to afford armed protection to merchant vessels. One of these pirates has lately been taken on the coast of Cuba, and a schooner captured some time since off Belize has been condemned, and her crew are to be tried. The pirates had lately captured a vessel belonging to Boston, U. S. the crew of which have been set at liberty and sent to Jamaica by one of the British vessels of war.

The slaves accused of conspiracy on the Hanover estate in Jamaica have been tried. Twenty-three were pronounced guilty, and twelve have been executed. Such are the revolting measures necessary to maintain a system of wrong, and secure the safety of the inhabitants in countries where slavery is sanctioned. The inhabitants of Westmoreland Parish lately passed a vote of thanks to General Sir J. Keane for his conduct in maintaining order there, and also voted him a sword, the acceptance of which he declined.

The later accounts from Demerara describe that colony as tolerably tranquil. The debates in the House of Commons in the case of the Missionary Smith had arrived, but none of them were inserted in the colonial papers. Mr. Brougham's is stated to be too inflammatory to be

published! The expenditure of the colony for 1823 far exceeded the receipts. The Rev. Mr. Austin, who was so persecuted by the slave-owners for his upright and honourable conduct on the trial of Mr. Smith, had together with his lady left the colony for England, where they have since arrived.

The two houses of Legislature in Antigua have adopted sundry resolutions limiting to 3000*l.* currency the salary of any future captain-general, in consequence of the fall of colonial produce, and the continuance of the war-duties of 27s. cwt. upon sugar in addition to the 4½ per cent. duty paid at the island.

Complaints have been made of the French governor of Guadaloupe in detaining British vessels for passing within a certain limited distance of that island, which the navigation from one British colony to another compelled them to do. Four or five English ships are said to be under detention. The Eden sloop of war had in vain demanded their restitution.

The Active is arrived at Plymouth from Cape Coast Castle with the widows of officers killed in action with the Ashantees. The latter had not approached nearer to the Castle than the distance of seven miles, but their advance was expected every hour. It is said that only seven or eight of the civilians on the Government establishment survived the effects of the climate and the fatigues of the military duties they had undergone as volunteers. Provisions were so scarce, that though the Active was engaged at a premium of 140*l.* per month to procure food, &c. she was compelled to leave, and make her way to England in the greatest distress.

Preparations for carrying on the war in the East Indies against the Burmese actively continued. The total of the force under orders for the expedition amounted to 20,000 men, viz. 12,000 from Bengal, 6000 from Madras, and 2000 from Bombay. Captain Canning was to accompany the expedition as political agent. He was to embark at Calcutta, in the Company's yacht Nereid, on the 10th of April. The Diana steam-boat had been purchased by the Government for 80,000 rupees, to proceed with the expedition. She was to be armed with two 6-pounders, and to be put under the orders of Captain Marryat, of the Larne sloop of war. Sir Edward Page, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Calcutta on the 22d March from the interior, and had been unremittingly employed from the day of his arrival in making the necessary arrangements for the expedition. The subscription at Calcutta for the relief of the distressed settlers in Southern Africa had exceeded 11,000 rupees, and that at Bombay was upwards of 4000.

Sydney Gazettes state that the new colonial Charter, for the more efficient administration of justice in the Colony, had arrived, with Chief Justice Pedde and J. Tice Gillibraud, Esq. The Chief Justice was to enter on the duties of his office on the 10th May. Capt. White, of the Medway (which vessel had been off and on the coasts of Peru and Chile for nearly 20 months), discovered, on the 5th March, an island, which, from its non-appearance in any books or charts, he very fairly supposed to be a new discovery. Its length from east to west is about twenty miles; but its breadth could not be so accurately ascertained, from the want of time for examination. The land was high, and it was six hours before it disappeared. The latitude is 21 deg. 36 min. south, and the longitude 159 deg. 40 min. west of Greenwich. Its distance is about 160 miles west and by north from Mangeea Island, and Captain White named it Roxburgh Island. It seems that the culture of the vine in New South Wales has begun to attract more attention in that Colony since the Society of Arts awarded the large silver medal to Mr. Blaxland for wine, the production of New South Wales.

All the accounts received from the West Indies continue to show the hostility of the colonists to the proposed ameliorations in the condition of the slaves. Their ignorance of the course of events is only surpassed by the impolicy of their conduct. The West India slave must grow wiser, in time feel his own power, and ultimately burst his chains. Hangings and scourgings will not repress the human mind, nor terror of his arm always preserve the oppressor. An introduction of civilized habits and feelings, and a gradual abolition of slavery itself, will alone prevent evils which are inevitable sooner or later, and which will bring retributive punishments proportioned to the power of the compression exerted to delay them, for to avert them ultimately is impossible.

FOREIGN STATES.

The King of France, Louis XVIII. is no more. Having been for some time indisposed, his weakness increased rapidly, and bulletins were issued from the 13th of Sept. to the 16th, when he expired at four o'clock in the morning. He is succeeded by the Count d'Artois as Charles X. The deceased monarch was a harmless

goodnatured man, with intellect not above mediocrity, and much addicted to the pleasures of the table. The language held upon the announcement of his decease by the authorities and the journals under their influence was filled with the most disgusting pretensions of sorrow, and exaggerated eulogies on his genius and talent, mixed up with pompous descriptions of the superficial ceremonies of religion with which the sufferer was duly fortified against the great change to which monarch and subject must alike submit. These lamentations were, however, soon forgotten in the welcome given to the new monarch; the chamber of the monarch's death is the tomb of the courtier love, and the loyalty, flattery, and exaggeration of praise, once lavished upon the deceased son of St. Louis, was speedily found to be in every respect as applicable and likely to be more serviceable if used to his successor. Louis XVIII. died in the 69th year of his age and tenth of his reign. In his character as a monarch there is little to praise, and much to blame. He seems to have adopted to a great extent the principles of the old regime, and his reign was one continued encroachment upon his first declarations, the Charter to which he had sworn, and public liberty. His speech relative to the Sanitary Cordon, and his conduct to Spain, is a lasting proof of his want of firmness, or utter disregard of a breach of his own honour. France under him stood still, if she did not retrograde in freedom and knowledge. He dissolved the public schools, and reorganized them under Jesuit teachers and the *surveillance* of the priests, dismissing and often leaving to penury men of high talents, who for years had been public instructors, his efforts not being directed to enlighten, but to render the young fit instruments for a renewal of ancient bigotry and ancient abuses. He kept the press enslaved; the conscription alive in all its odium without its glory; built convents; increased the number of priests, and supported a police far more numerous than the Emperor Napoleon, when the departments he conquered North and South and annexed to France were included in his authority. Had he for the last ten years kept France at peace, and endeavoured to heal the dissensions and wounds of her long season of conflict, some well-merited praise might be given him, and a credit for political wisdom to which he has now no right. His government was ruled by priests, whose temporal power he seemed so eager to increase, that one of his last acts was the establishment of a minister for religion in the person of the fanatic Fressinous,—a general of Jesuits, with a religious system of police! He executed no public works, effected little reduction in taxation, made an atrocious attack upon a neighbouring nation to establish there a flagitious despotism, and wasted vast treasures, shed blood unjustly, and invoked the God of armies, for the success of the most iniquitous of causes. The bigotry of the Spanish priests and lower classes aiding his arms, he succeeded almost without a conflict in restoring the Spanish tyrant to the full plenitude of his authority; and for this act he desired France to give credit to his system, and praise to the unrivalled military talents of the leader who nominally commanded it—he held forth to his people as the result of his combinations a success without glory, as the most just and glorious of actions; when he who a few years before filled the world with his trophies and triumphs, never, ambitious as he was, committed so unjust and unprovoked an attack upon a free nation, and certainly never dissembled so meanly about any—the ruler who triumphed over Europe and won proud victories, never demanded such ignoble praise from his people in the zenith of his triumphs, and with Europe in arms against him. There are days in which the truth must be spoken of those to whose destinies the fate of nations is confided, whether by divine authority as Louis held, or by the suffrage of a free people. We must not then suffer the harmless character of the man, his love of reading Horace, and of the convivialities of the table, or his goodnature and good-humour, which may be discovered in full as great a degree of perfection on every side of us in private life, to be laid for a moment in the balance against his public conduct, which is now at the bar of history. The reign of Louis XVIII. duly analyzed and properly viewed, has passed away without honour to the monarch, or what even in history and among mankind can be deemed glory or advantage to his people. The French ministry has as yet undergone no change. The new King has been congratulated on his accession to the throne by the diplomatic body. To the Pope's nuncio, he replied—

"Monsieur Nuncio—My heart is too much torn by sorrow for me to be capable of expressing, at this moment, the sentiments with which it is filled. I thank you for those which you have expressed in the name of the Diplomatic Body. I have but one ambition, Gentlemen—I pray to God that it may be gratified, and I hope that it will be—it is, to continue that policy which my virtuous brother has so well pursued—it is, that my reign may prove but a continuation of his. And this I desire, as well for the goo of France,

as for the peace and union of all Europe. This is my wish; it is my prayer to Heaven; and to secure this object, shall be the study of my life."

In reply to the Marshals of France, who were represented by the Duc de Cornegliano, His Majesty said:—

"Gentlemen, I shall not forget the services which you have rendered to the King, and to France. Rely upon it, that on all occasions I shall be happy to give you proofs of my confidence and regard."

The accounts from Spain exhibit the same melancholy picture they have constantly done, since France and the Holy Alliance restored to that unfortunate country the paternal rule of Ferdinand in full plenitude. This despot has, it is said, disobliged the greater part of the grandees of the kingdom; he continues to fill the prisons with suspected persons, and has written a letter to the Emperor of Russia, representing the peril to all governments established under the system of divine right, by the practice of granting charters. On the 3d of August, a party of Spaniards landed and surprised the fortress of Tarifa, which was, however, re-captured by a French force, under Count d'Astorg, on the 19th, by means of a breach made by artillery; the greater part of the survivors were made prisoners. The French dictate every thing, garrison all the strong places, and even guard the king's person. A new convention for the occupation of Spain has been signed, stipulating for 45,000 French troops, to remain until July 1, 1825, and the garrisons of Saragoza and Cordova are added to those before occupied by the French army. Many assassinations have been committed at Madrid, some upon the French military. Orders were sent to put to death the persons taken at Tarifa, to the number of 130, of whom 29 were officers. O'Donnel is stated to have shot 36 on his own responsibility! In different parts of Spain armed bands are said to be organizing, and further disturbances may be apprehended.

Austria, it appears, is still apprehensive of the state of things in Germany. The monarchical principle is not yet deemed to be so far extended, nor the press so restrained, as they ought to be. The labours of her government are therefore unceasingly directed to those objects.

Since the sanguinary affair of Ipsara, no movement of consequence has taken place on the part of the Turks; the Greeks are represented as full of ardour, and ready to march against them on their advancing. The government is consolidating, and the executive is in full activity. Forty Greek ships from Scopolo and Schiatto lately landed between 3 and 4000 men at Epanomi, where they ravaged every thing with fire and sword. The Pacha hastened, with 5000 cavalry and infantry, besides four pieces of cannon; but was put to flight, with the loss of 200 men and all his artillery. On the 2d he advanced against them with a stronger power, but was repulsed, and pursued to the very gates of the city. The Greeks laid waste the whole country, and returned with a rich booty to their ships, in order to land on the other side of the gulf, where the salt-works and great magazines are. There they put to death 100 Turks, and there the Pacha having again attacked them, they after an obstinate fight of two days, put him a third time to flight.

The adventurer Iturbide, who sailed from this country for Mexico, has been shot there after landing in disguise: and thus the intrigue which he went to organize has been put an end to. He landed near Soto la Marina, after a confederate had in vain applied for a passport for him, under a false name. General Garza, who took him, marched him to Padilla, where the Congress of the State decided, that as he had been proscribed and outlawed by a decree of the 28th of April, the punishment of death should be inflicted upon him, which was instantly carried into effect. Thus the Mexican government has exhibited a praiseworthy firmness, and shown its own strength. The intrigues of France and Spain, or those of the disturber's own friends, have been frustrated. Unfortunately his papers and baggage were not captured, or some light might have been thrown upon his instigators. The Congress has settled 8000 dollars annually upon his widow and children. The mining company from England had reached Mexico, and were shortly to proceed to Guanaxuato, where the mines are situated.

General La Fayette has arrived in America, and been most enthusiastically received by the people, a gratification which he must well know how to appreciate. With a single exception he is the only surviving general-in-chief of the war of independence; and after the picture of his own country, and the shackles which bind its inhabitants, he can better appreciate the glory of his reception and the freedom enjoyed by that great and flourishing republic which he helped to establish.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Farren has made a bold attempt to disprove the assertions of the critics, as to the narrowness of his sphere, by playing several of Mr. Terry's and Mr. Dowton's characters. As he is a man of sense and observation, he can never play any thing foolishly, and is far too discreet to make a direct failure; but he has not succeeded in giving pleasure, except in those parts which are peculiarly and exclusively his own. His acting is not the result of a natural and vigorous capacity and aptitude, but of wonderful ingenuity and skill. He is a young man who plays old parts, whose great art consists in disguising his voice, his shape, and his features; affecting in the full vigour of life the decrepitude and powerless passions and vanities of age; and succeeding in proportion as he is unlike himself, and as he reverses all his own hearty and pleasurable sympathies. His success in this way is undoubtedly curious; and when, as in Lord Ogleby, he engrafts on this assumption of age and decay, singular delicacy of manner, and aristocratic generosity of feeling, and mingles an undying vivacity and pride with the appearances of physical weakness, the portraiture which he gives is no less agreeable than singular. But this talent is obviously limited to a small compass; it is not like a potent sympathy which readily seizes on every variety of emotion, and happily impregnates every imitation of humanity with appropriate warmth and passion. Mr. Farren's Admiral Franklyn is only a testy old man, and his Dr. Cantwell is totally without the *unction* absolutely necessary to the success of a meek and saintly hypocrite. Perhaps he could represent a fiery enthusiast, whose "outward tenement," broken and decayed, shows the genuine fury within, because the character would bear an essential resemblance to the Miser, which he played with strange force, like an animated mummy. But, for the religionist of this world, whom Dowton so completely pictures, he is totally unfit. He would not even impose on old Lady Lambert, or obtain admission into Mawworm's pulpit. In Lord Ogleby, however, he makes amends for all. He has played this difficult part to the best houses of the season, and has been well supported by Miss Chester, who is a very elegant Fanny, and Mrs. Gibbs, who is as formidable as ever in Miss Sterling.

After the comedy of the Clandestine Marriage, a farce was produced under the title of "'Twould puzzle a Conjurer," which could not fail to excite considerable expectation, when the name of Liston appeared below it, as one of the actors. No one could doubt that he, though he is no conjurer, was to be puzzled; and we all know how amusing his perplexities are! On this occasion he enacted a Burgomaster of Sarnam; marvellously wise, though unfortunately without the gift of reading, and an "unpaid magistrate," with a due regard to the contingent advantages of his office. The cause of his wonderment, however, was no common one—a real monarch working as a journeyman shipwright—one of those contrasts of situation and character, which seem to epitomize life, and make both its ends meet—and which always please when it is possible to believe in their truth. Sheridan's Waiter, who proves to be a knight in disguise, is laughed at as a pleasant exaggeration of the improbable changes of romance; and yet his situation is not half so strange as the concealment of the Czar of Muscovy, in the costume and habits of a carpenter, which every body knows to be true, and on which this authentic farce is founded. Nature outdoes us in parody, as well as in sublimity and pathos, and we can imagine nothing so odd as what she has done. In this piece the Czar, at the moment when his affairs render necessary his immediate return to Moscow, is discovered by several European powers to be in the dock-yard, though none of their emissaries know his person. The French and German potentates send ambassadors to smuggle a treaty with the royal journeyman, and the Dutch government gives mysterious orders for his detention to their worthy Burgomaster, Mr. Liston. Now let our country readers, and those vast crowds of our loving subscribers who are scattered through all the watering-places in the kingdom, imagine the great Liston "in a quandary"—a mighty wig on his head, the curls whereof cluster about his oily face—vast spectacles, made to be looked at, not to be looked through—shoes tied with huge bows of scarlet riband, indicating that he is magisterial even to the shoe-tie; and then let them conceive him first trying to hide his inability to read the royal mandate—waxing mysterious when it is read and found to direct the apprehension of "a foreigner of rank, named Peter"—calling for "Peter!" in the yard, and finding a dozen Peters to choose from—recollecting that Peter is a foreigner, and reducing his dilemma to Cooper the Czar, and Harley a Russian deserter, and, of course, choos-

ing Harley—and going on in a charming series of blunders and bribes, till he finds himself surrounded by three ambassadors, and all in the wrong! Let them think and envy us who, for their good and our own, are spending the autumn in London, all our migrations from the English opera to the Haymarket, and all our adventures in the Strand! But this is not the whole; —besides Liston there is Harley, almost if not quite as rich, trembling one minute as he thinks himself recognized as a deserter, and crowing the next as the Czar when every body will have it so; and Cooper, a very good-humoured fellow, who, if his deportment was more like a workman than an emperor, looked too honest to join the Holy Alliance, and too hearty to listen to Madame Krudener. In a word, the farce is very well conceived, very well played, very short, and excites genuine and wholesome laughter.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Braham and Miss Stephens have retired, leaving this theatre, on the nights of Der Freschutz, to darkness and Miss Paton. So deep a hold has this piece taken of the imagination of the town, that it holds out in spite of this sad falling-off —we call it so, because whatever musicians may think, play-goers know of no substitute for Miss Stephens, and because, in the judgment of every one, Braham is quite unrivalled on the English stage. Pearman does his best, and Miss Paton executes one or two passages brilliantly; but the piece now depends on the leaders of the orchestra and the monsters, both of whom are greatly improved by practice. The toads, the owl with the fiery eyes, the bats, and the wild-fire, are above all praise.

Mathews has returned to the drama, in the American line, in which he is tremendously strong. He is now Jonathan W. Doubikins, first in Liverpool and then in London; and as far as mere costume and manner goes, an admirable representative of the Yankee traders. His long black hair, parted over his forehead, and hanging smooth and glossy to his shoulders; his vast breadth of coat, huge brown trowsers, and leopard-skin waistcoat; his rolling gait and transatlantic pronunciation, announce him just imported from New York. In the manners and morals of the part, he is not so fair as he was in his own entertainment; being a little piqued perhaps that his compliments were not so kindly received as he expected; for here "friend Jonathan" is as mean, avaricious, and cruel, as the haters of independence could desire. He beats his *nigger* Agamemnon; gets turned out of his hotel; and takes a room at another house, just to sleep till the arrival of the London coach, without ordering any refreshment, notwithstanding the significant answer of his landlady to his question about good company and mixed company; "We call those good company who call for wine; mixed company who call for spirits and water; and those who call for nothing, fit for no company at all." In leaving his inn he changes letters of recommendation with a starved post-boy, who like himself, is consigned to a London alderman; and consequently receives, on his arrival, the treatment intended for a postilion on trial, which a little astonishes his pride, especially when he is set to drink tea with a negress. In all this, Mathews is as amusing as might be expected; and is besides extremely well supported by his brother actors, among whom he is most truly at home. As iron sharpens iron, so actor inspires actor. Here Keeley plays a starved post-boy very naturally, and Bartley is a vivacious though luxurious alderman, as full of life as a turtle at the London Tavern. He has wonderful animal spirits, considering his age, and would make an excellent prose Falstaff. Mrs. Tayleure, in Mrs. Lemon, the termagant hostess of the inn, has a very pleasant sharpness. As a mere bagatelle, the farce is agreeable; but as national satire it is palpably unfair. Indeed America is too vast a country, and too much in infancy to be appreciated by a single specimen, which can only show some superficial, and it may be transitory, peculiarities of manner and expression.

A musical piece called "The Frozen Lake," has been produced with considerable success. Its interest depends on the secret marriage of the Grand Duke of Swabia's daughter with a young soldier of fortune, while her father wishes her to espouse his favourite general, the Prince of Newburgh. The Prince, who is too much engrossed with military affairs to know much of the passion or the language of love, courts the lady according to order, but in this process becomes interested in her warm hearted confidante, the *piquant* Baroness de Roseburgh, as well he may, for the actress is Miss Kelly. There is a scene of great interest in the chamber of the Princess, to which her father comes while she expects her husband every moment; and in which she is preserved by the courage and address of her sprightly friend. At length the bridegroom appears, but is closely followed by the Prince, who has misunderstood the appointment as for himself, and escapes into a closet while the Baroness entertains his rival. This is a capital scene for Wrench and Miss

Kelly, as it gives scope for the whimsical ease of the gentleman, and the sprightliness, feeling, and presence of mind, in which the lady so signally excels. At last, the Prince consents to depart, but on opening the window it is discovered that the frozen lake, over which he came, is now so thickly covered with snow, that he cannot walk over it without leaving prints of male footsteps;—he is, therefore, drawn across it in a sledge by the ladies. While they are engaged in this occupation, the Duke happens to be looking out of window, and is justly astonished at the achievement, but good-naturedly resolves to forgive the offenders, after punishing them with a little fright. He, therefore, calls them before him, and acknowledges the husband as his son, at which they stand petrified, till he adds, "Must he not be so, since he is my daughter's husband?"—The scenery and decorations of this piece are worthy of Covent Garden, and there is a grace about it which lightens all its serious and else heavy portions. Wrench, indeed, would render any thing gay; make Timour the Tartar go off easily, and Bluebeard seem "like a tale that is told."

COBOURG THEATRE.

Public attention has been drawn to this place, where usually murder looks bloodier, and war is more real than in the field, by a strange attempt to bring the Vision of Judgment on the stage, under the title of "George the Third, the Father of his People." Abused by the ministerial papers for the laureat sin of bringing royalty into contempt, and ridiculed without mercy by the Whig journalists, the manager has held the noisy tenor of his way, filled his bill with long words and proper names, his pit with bruisers and Jews, and his pocket with money, which we hope his doorkeepers take care is not counterfeit, and crushed the whole public press at a blow, by a piece which he calls "Criticophobia!" His play-bill is a curiosity, for which we would gladly find room, but of which we can only give a specimen. It is introduced by a sort of essay, which is a fine product of the Surrey school of prose.—"Apathy has neglected, and Industry shrunk from (very hard this!) the more touching theme of modern times." We have then a period "sleeping among fleeting rumours;" "History and Poetry stunned by a Nation's loss," and other metaphors, which bloom in profusion on the other side of the river. The piece itself is full of wonders. It opens with the Duke of Clarence's entrance into the navy as a boy, and terminates with the Jubilee; "the good old King" is present in almost every scene, but he never grows older; the Prince, Sheridan, and Fox, talk high morality at Carlton House; an old nobleman chooses an antichamber in Windsor Castle as the scene of an intrigue with the wife of an honest farmer; the King, on giving his assent to the abolition of the slave-trade, exclaims, "Thus I give liberty to the whole human race;" and, at last, after playing "the good old king" for half a century, he mounts up to heaven in a cocked hat and top-boots, in the presence of his wife and children, and, as the play-bill has it, "amidst the tears of his admiring people, supported by the Cardinal Virtues, and crowned by Fame with the immortal diadem!" Amidst these miracles are interspersed, by way of contrast, a number of familiar incidents—the story of the King and the stable-boy, showing how a King has only "meat, drink, and clothes;" the King's curiosity about purl; the King's admiration of apple-dumplings, and his wonder how the apple was put inside the crust; his Majesty's opinion that there ought to be a man to take care of thirty-six widows; and other well-known anecdotes of the simple tastes and goodnature of our late Sovereign. These little anecdotes are well acted, and give undoubtedly an agreeable idea of the late King; but they scarcely form a subject "unequalled in history," nor justify a bodily translation to heaven. His present Majesty is sadly libelled by Mr. Burroughs; the Duke of York is discreet, and says nothing; Lord Erskine is also characteristically dumb; but Fox and Sheridan are made to talk true Cobourg wit—which is the most impudent profanation of all! We had nearly forgot the Queen, who, like the King, flourishes for some forty years in a green old age, and blazes out a very dragon of virtue, on a request for the admission of some Duchess to her Court. As if all this was not enough, there is a sentimental underplot, in the course of which the Prince saves a young lady from a watery grave; the King restores a madman to his senses; and a flippant farmer's wife flirts with them both on the most familiar terms. There is no serious evil in all this mass of absurdity, which is evidently well suited to excite the loyalty of the sort of people who frequent this house; but, as it is quite clear that it would not have been licensed, it seems hard on the winter theatres, that places like this should be made free to act any thing by the law which forbids them to act at all. Surely the patentees might protect their property against such fooleries as this, without having the cry of illiberality raised against them.

FINE ARTS.

THE DIORAMA.—Twelve months ago we would have risked our critical reputation, (such as it is,) on the opinion that no work of a similar nature to the Panorama could surpass that species of work in that particular kind of merit which consists in mere illusion—that no other pictorial imitation of any set of natural or artificial objects could be constructed, which should convey to the spectator so much of that precise feeling which is conveyed by the real object itself under its actual circumstances. And, accordingly, the Panoramas were our prime favourites among all those efforts of the Fine Arts which appeal to the popular eye chiefly. We are at length compelled to admit, however, (not without reluctance,) that the Panorama *has* been improved on, and that, in fact, this younger offspring, twin-born of the same parent, is even better adapted to fulfil its purposes than its elder sister. In our love of strict justice too, we are bound to admit, that if some little of the effect produced by the Diorama depends on *trick*, our old favourite, the Panorama, is open to a no less serious objection, since one of the most striking effects of *that* depends on a fallacy. The Panorama is capable of affording a much more comprehensive illustration of natural scenery than the Diorama; but what it gains in extent it loses in correctness. In order to make every part of its circle of views in some degree correspondent with all the rest, it is compelled to sacrifice in an equal degree the absolute correctness and verisimilitude of every part. For, in fact, let any given portion of a circular Panoramic view be considered as strictly in conformity with the laws of perspective, and every other portion of it must be at variance with those laws, in regard to the particular spectator to whom the first-named portion is *not* at variance. So that, strictly speaking, every portion of a circular Panorama is a fallacy, and the whole is the same. But in the Diorama directly the reverse is the case; since it is only by the strictest attention to the rules of perspective, and by thus producing all the individual illusions which *they* produce in actual scenery, that the one general illusion is brought about.

The two views which were first exhibited at the Diorama, of the Valley of Sarnen, and part of Canterbury Cathedral, have been removed, after having been gazed at with an admiration amounting almost to enthusiasm by all lovers of an union, scarcely ever before so completely effected, between Nature and Art; and their place has been supplied by two other views, the chief demerit of which consists in the negative one of being too much like those which preceded them.

To the view of the Cathedral of Chartres, this objection is particularly applicable; since all the noticeable and striking parts scarcely differ at all from corresponding parts in the picture of Trinity Chapel, in place of which the present is substituted. This is undoubtedly a very great drawback upon the mere popular attraction of the new view, but none whatever upon its positive merits. These latter consist, as in the former picture, of the marvellous truth of detail no less than of general effect; both of which are brought about, partly by the great skill employed in the mere handling of the picture as a work of art, and partly by the singularly happy mode which has been adopted of managing the lights and shades, not which form a portion of the picture, but by which we are permitted to see it.

If we understand this first picture rightly, it represents just so much of the celebrated Cathedral of Chartres as may be seen by a spectator standing in the centre of a circular space at a little distance behind the exterior of the choir. From this point the choir itself, or rather the richly carved screen which separates it from the rest of the church, is seen in front, beyond a lofty pillar which runs from bottom to top of the scene; and on each side are three chapels, which occupy the whole of this part of the building. Beyond these, on either side, a more distant perspective is seen; but it is on the detail of these parts that the artists have bestowed all their care, and from the effects of which they may look for the admiration that is to reward their efforts. Undoubtedly, the most obvious and conspicuous portion of this picture is also that which is managed with the greatest skill, and which produces the best effect, both individually and on the parts that are connected with it. We allude to the great pillar which runs up the centre of the scene, and divides it into two parts. The cylindrical form of it, the manner in which it is made to stand out from the canvass, the little inequalities and defects in the stone, and, above all, a picture which hangs against it, with a gilt frame hung with cobwebs,—are all managed with a manual skill that is in every respect correspondent with the consummate knowledge of scenic effect which they display. Next in merit to these portions of the picture, and beyond them in mere beauty of effect, are the painted windows

of the different chapels which the view includes; and these are made to answer another very pleasing and effective collateral purpose, in the coloured lights which they are supposed to throw on other parts of the scene.

Finally, the living objects represented in this picture are the least meritorious parts of it, and the least conducive to its general truth of effect. Nevertheless, the principal figure, of the kneeling priest, in front of the scene, is executed with considerable force as well as truth; and greatly adds to the illusion, without in any remarkable manner withdrawing the attention from that architectural detail which it is the main object of the work to exhibit.

With the view of Brest Harbour, we confess ourselves better pleased upon the whole, than with the picture just described: for though its details are in many respects less striking, both for the skill they display, and the immediate illusion they produce, yet the general effect is unquestionably much nearer to that of the actual object, than it is in the other instance. And it was the same in regard to the previous views, of Trinity Chapel, and the Valley of Sarnen. In neither of the interiors did we feel any other sensations than those which belong to the contemplation of a skilful work of art. But in looking upon the Swiss Valley, and the French seaport town, we experienced a satisfaction nothing different in kind, and scarcely less in degree, than that resulting from the actual sight of the actual objects. Perhaps it would not be difficult to account for this, without supposing a less degree of skill in the one case than in the other. But we must not venture upon this examination at present. Suffice it, that the view of Brest Harbour, if less attractive than its predecessor, is quite as cleverly executed, and forms as striking and effective a contrast to its rival and companion.

THE COSMORAMA, IN REGENT-STREET.—This representation of various views in different parts of the world, professes to have undergone an entire change since our notice of it last season; and we have visited it, therefore, with the hope of finding that the example of the beautiful exhibition above noticed had induced it to obviate the objections we then made to the execution of its views, and more fully avail itself of the advantages of its excellent plan, which in fact differs very little from that of the Diorama. But we have been disappointed. The views themselves, (of which there are twelve or fourteen) are, with one or two exceptions, so wretchedly executed, that all the excellent arrangements by which they are shewn, are entirely thrown away; and the whole exhibition, with all the "appliances and means" to become a highly interesting and instructive one, is little better than a school-boy's show-box.

VARIETIES.

The Niger.—Mr. Dupuis in his work upon Ashantee, lately published, says of the course of this mysterious river—of "the Niger itself—the Jolliba of Park, called by the Arabs, Bahar Neel, Bahar Abied, Bahar Soudan, &c. and by the Wangara Moslems, Bahar Koara, I never heard of two different opinions in regard to its termination. South or north of the Great Desert, in Wangara or Mauritania, the sentiments were the same, that the great flow of water is easterly to the Egyptian Nile. Yet it must be confessed, that none of my instructors had ever tracked its course beyond the western limits of Bournou. It was an orthodox opinion, that the Shady, as well as the Koara, united its waters with innumerable other large and small rivers (like the Amazon) which contributed to replenish its channel in the dry season, when it usually tracks its course mildly; and in the season of rain, when it runs in tempestuous eddies, sweeping off in its current whole islands of matted vegetation. The Moslems of Kong and Manding commonly used the term Wangara, as relating to Ashantee, Dahomy, and Benin, east of the Formosa. Of the Niger, well known to them by its Bambara name Jolliba, they reported to this effect; that it has its source in a chain of mountains which bears west, and something north of the capital of Kong, from whence it is distant eighteen journeys. According to this estimation, I conceive its fountain may exist in about 11° 15′ latitude north, and 7° 10′ longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. The intermediate space comprises a part of the district called Ganowa, inhabited by the Manding and Falah (Foulah) tribes. The surface for the first five or six days, they relate, is inclining to hilly, yet it is by no means abrupt; and forests alternately abound, but they are not so impervious as those of Ashantee. After the first hundred miles, the traveller commences ascending a cluster of lofty mountains, and this labour occupies him six days. The moun-

tains abound in rivers and rapid torrents, which discharge themselves on the opposite sides into the Jolliba, and further to the westward they are so high and steep that no man can ascend to their summits, which are barren, bleak, and oftentimes covered with snow. They are inhabited about half way up by ferocious tribes of cannibals. The source of the river lies about two days' distance up the mountains, and is distant from Coomassy thirty-eight journies, or about five hundred British miles horizontal. The river in the neighbourhood, at the head of the mountains, is a small rapid stream full of cataracts, which foam over a bed of rocky ground, where it would not be possible to float a canoe. It flows on to a considerable distance among the valleys and broken ground, until it has cleared the mountains, which it leaves far to the south, as it explores a channel on the plains of Melly. On the confines of Bambara it is already a large river, occasioned by the junction of many other rivers of almost equal magnitude and whose sources are in these mountains. It passes Yamina, Safana, and Sago, to Massina and Jenny; beyond which it spreads into a large lake, called Bahar Dibber, or the Sea of Ghimbaba. The Dibber is very large, and in the season of rain the land on the opposite side, although high, is not discernible. Beyond Jenny the river, at the opposite outlet of the lake, inclines to the north till it reaches Timbuctoo. From thence its track is easterly to Ghou, having then traversed the district of Fillany. From Ghou it enters Marroa, passing through Corimen, Kaby, and Zamberma, as it inclines with a southerly fall to the Youry, and the lake of Noufy."

On the Velocity of Sound, by Dr. G. Moll and Dr. A. Van Beck.—After noticing the difference between the celerity of sound, as deduced by theory, and found by experiment, and La Place's explanation of the cause of that difference, and his corrections of the Newtonian formula, these authors have considered the influence of the variable force of wind upon its velocity, and state their mode of annihilating such cause of error. They detail their own experiments, for which they selected two open and elevated spots in the plains of Utrecht, distinctly visible from each other, and distant about 96.64 fathoms: they measured the interval between seeing the light and hearing the sound, by clocks, with conical pendulums, which divide the 24 hours into 10 million parts, and one of the indexes of which gave the hundredth part of a decimal second. Each station was also furnished with a good barometer, several accurate thermometers and excellent telescopes, and the humidity of the air was determined by Daniell's hygrometer. The authors then described the means which they adopted to ensure the simultaneous firing of the shots at both stations, and by which they succeeded in bringing them within 1″ or 2″ of each other, and entered at considerable length into the details of their different experiments, the results of which are given in several tables annexed to their paper, among which is found one, exhibiting a general view of the results of the experiments of those different philosophers who have investigated this subject. In conclusion, it appears from their researches that at the temperature of 32° the velocity of sound is 1089.7445, English feet per sexagesimal second.—*Quarterly Journal.*

Natural History.—M. Marion has found, in the island of Manilla, a species of reptile, of the family of the Agamoides, which has the faculty of changing colour, like the cameleon. Its head is triangular, pretty large in proportion to the body; the tail long and slender; along the back, the crest or rid is formed of soft scales, and under the throat is a goitre. The feet have toes detached, and very unequal; the scales are mostly triangular, imbricated, and especially those of the tail. The iris is blackish, bordered with a little white circle about the pupil. The animal is very active, and feeds on insects. When the author first came into possession of it, its colour, for twenty-four hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark, or exposed to the sun,—whether kept motionless, or in a state of agitation: but next morning, on removing it from the inside of a bamboo, where it had been placed, its colour throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this colour gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible: the animal was then replaced in the bamboo, but, on drawing it out, it had acquired a blueish-green colour, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned: and at length, without any variation of form or position, the brown colour gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, with some brownish streaks. When laid on green or red substances, no grain of colour was observed.

Preparation of Caoutchouc.—Mr. T. Hancock has succeeded, by some process, the results of long investigation, but which he has not published, in working caoutchouc with great facility and readiness. It is cast, as we understand, into

large ingots, or cakes, and being cut with a wet knife into leaves or sheets about an eighth or a tenth of an inch in thickness, can then be applied to almost any purpose for which the properties of the material render it fit. The caoutchouc thus prepared is more flexible and adhesive than that which is generally found in the shops, and is worked with singular facility. Recent sections made with a sharp knife or scissors, when brought together and pressed, adhere so firmly as to resist rupture as strongly as any other part, so that if two sheets be laid together and cut round, the mere act of cutting joins the edges, and a little pressure on them makes a perfect bag of one piece of substance. The adhesion of the substance in those parts where it is not required is entirely prevented by rubbing them with a little flour or other substance in fine powder. In this way flexible tube catheters, &c., are prepared; the tubes being intended for experiments on gases, and where occasion might require they should sustain considerable internal pressure, are made double, and have a piece of twine twisted spirally round between the two. This therefore is imbedded in the caoutchouc, and at the same time that it allows of any extension in length of the tube, prevents its expanding laterally. The caoutchouc is, in this state, exceedingly elastic. Bags made of it as before described, have been expanded by having air forced into them until the caoutchouc was quite transparent, and when expanded by hydrogen they were so light as to form balloons with considerable ascending power, but the hydrogen gradually escaped, perhaps through the pores of this thin film of caoutchouc. On expanding the bags in this way, the junctions yielded like the other parts, and ultimately almost disappeared. When cut thin, or when extended, this substance forms excellent washers, or collars for stop-cocks, very little pressure being sufficient to render them perfectly tight. Leather has also been coated on one surface with the caoutchouc, and without being at all adhesive, or having any particular odour, is perfectly water-tight. Before caoutchouc was thus worked, it was often observed how many uses it might in such a case be applied to; now that it is so worked, it is surprising how few the cases are in which persons are induced to use it. Even for bougies and catheters it does not come into use, although one would suppose that the material was eminently fitted for the construction of these instruments.—*Quart. Journal.*

Canova.—The works of this great sculptor are rapidly coming to this country. Two are in the possession of his Majesty; Lord Londonderry has two more; and a fifth belongs to Lord Liverpool, all lately arrived. That which the Earl of Liverpool has, is a Magdalen fainting or dying. It is a reclining figure, with the head thrown very much back. In one hand she has a cross; and the other lies open, as if incapable of motion. It is beautifully finished, and the hands and feet are particularly so. Indeed Canova always paid the greatest attention to these parts: it would not have been amiss if he had taken greater care of the general form at the same time; he was too apt to elongate the limbs for the sake of bestowing delicate extremities. Canova has done another of these subjects, which is at Paris, in the possession of M. Somariva; and there seems to be a division in opinion as to which is the better of the two. Lord Londonderry has the Theseus and Minotaur, which is well known and highly esteemed. He also has a Dansatrice. Both of these have been finished some years. Those in the possession of his Majesty are unfinished, at least by Canova himself

Influence of Magnetism on the Rates of Chronometers.—This interesting and curious subject continues to interest philosophers, and Mr. Harvey, in the XIXth and XXth Numbers of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, has two papers devoted to the consideration of the changes which time-keepers undergo, altering their positions with respect to the attracting force. A pocket chronometer, having a very steady and uniform rate of +20″.4, was placed with its main-spring nearly in contact with the magnet, and with the magnetic power directed through its centre, when the rate altered to +65″.1; but on moving the centre of the main-spring 90° from the preceding position, so as to cause the magnetic power to be transmitted through the centre of the balance, the rate immediately declined to—23′.2; and on turning the time-keeper another quadrant, so as to remove the centre of the main-spring 180° from its first situation, the rate again rose to +43″.4; and when through another quadrant, the attractive force being in this situation transmitted nearly through the centre of the balance, the rate became —2″.6; and on restoring it to its first position +72″.7. When the time-keeper was detached, its rate returned to +18″.2. Similar experiments with another chronometer, having a detached rate of —2″.0, produced in situations corresponding to the last, the rates +10″.0, +3″.1; +5″.0, and —1″.1. From these experiments, Mr. Harvey deduces, that *an increase of rate resulted from*

the direct transmission of the magnetic influence through the centre of the main-spring; and a diminution thereof, when the same power passed nearly through the middle of the balance and its spring. Mr. Harvey has, however, not only determined the effect of the direct transmission of the magnetic power, through the centre of the main-spring, but also that produced by its partial operation. For this purpose, the first of the before-mentioned chronometers was so placed, that a radial line proceeding from the centre of the time-keeper through the middle of the main spring, might form an angle of 27° with the longitudinal axis of the magnet. The consequence of this application was an immediate increase of +20″.1, its detached rate, to +52″.3; a quantity *less* than the mean of the two results obtained from the *direct* transmission of the magnetic power through the centre of the spring, by +16″.6. By pursuing this branch of the subject, the author of the experiments found, that the removal of the centre of the spring from the axis of the magnet, through equal arcs, appeared to produce proportional declensions of rate. In one experiment, the rates +68″.9 and +43″.4, produced by the direct transmission of the attractive force through the centre of the main-spring, and when this point was at its *least* and *greatest* distance from the pole of the magnet, are very nearly proportional to +50″.8, and +33″.7, the rates obtained, when the radial line proceeding from the centre of the time-keeper through the middle of the main-spring, formed respectively angles of 27° and 153°. An exception to the above conclusions was discovered by Mr. Harvey, when experimenting with another chronometer, the accelerations in the rate having taken place when the magnetic power was transmitted through the centre of the balance; and the retardations, when it passed through the middle of the main-spring; and the author, when alluding to this anomalous result, properly observes, in the pursuit of experimental science, every result ought to be fairly and impartially recorded. The admirable maxim of Bacon, *we cannot control Nature, unless by making her manifest,* should ever be present to the mind of the inquirer. The influence also of magnetized plates is illustrated by several experiments. Two chronometers, when placed on a circular magnetic plate, *lost* by having XII turned from N. to E.; *gained* by being turned from E. to S.; *lost* from S. to W.; and *gained* from W. to N.; the changes from *plus* to *minus* being alternate. It was found also, that the difference even of one-eighth of an inch, in the position of the chronometer on the magnetized plate, was constantly accompanied by a sensible alteration of rate. The rate was always augmented by moving it nearer to the north pole; and the most considerable alterations were found in the east and west positions of the time-keeper, when the line drawn from the axis of the chronometer to the centre of the balance, was at right angles to the meridian of the magnetized plate. The smallest changes were also produced in those situations of the chronometer corresponding to north and south, the centre of the balance being in those positions of the machine, in the magnetic axis of the plate.—*Quarterly Journal.*

Dimensions of the Earth.—The late Colonel Lambton, just before his death, happily completed his calculations of a *trigonometrical survey* in India, extending from lat. 8° 9′ 38″ to 18° 3′ 23″, whence he inferred, from comparing in pairs, the Indian, English, French, and Swedish lengths of measured arcs of their meridians, that the general average *flattening of the terrestrial ellipsoid* is 1 in 310.31; the measure of a *degree* on the equatorial circle is 60,850.17 English fathoms, according to the parliamentary standard constructed by Bird, and the length of the *quadrantal* elliptical arc is 5,467,756.0 fathoms, the ten millionth part of which last, in English inches, gives 39.3677 for the *mètre* of France at 62° of Farnh., which falls short of what has been improperly called the definitive French mètre, by .0032 inches, at the same temperature.

Bristol Institution.—At a late meeting of the Philosophical and Literary Society, annexed to the above Institution, Dr. Prichard read an Essay by Miss Picard, "On the Poetry of the ancient Irish Bards." The author began with an analysis of the system of metrical composition observed by the poets of the Celtæ, which are as distinct from the laws of Grecian and Roman prosody, as from the rule of versification adopted in modern poetry. The principles observed in the structure of Irish verse were enumerated. These are, measures in quartans of a given number of syllables—Concord, a species of alliteration—Correspondence, including rhyme, as one of its species—Union—Chief or Head. All these laws of versification were illustrated by specimens of verse taken from the old poets of the Irish nation, in the original verse. The author proceeded afterwards to describe the different kinds of measure, and to illustrate them by examples of each, with critical observations. 1. The Ossianic,

which occurs in the poems attributed to Oisiu Mac Fionn, whom Macpherson has chosen to term Ossian, the son of Fingal; this is the oldest and simplest form of Irish verse, and bears a great analogy in its structure to the poems of the Scottish Gaël; and, in some respects, to those of the Welsh bards. 2. Dan direch, a more difficult and artificial method of composition, of which there are several kinds, such as those called Sedna, Deibhidhe, Rannaidheet, Rinnavel and Casbhairn. 3. Droighneac or the thorny, a most difficult species of verse. 4. Oglachas, a more easy and natural metre, being a sort of loose imitation of Dan direch. The Rev. Mr. Eden read a short Memoir, by Dr. Prichard, describing a collection of Abraxean stones, deposited in the Museum by B. H. Bright, esq. These are curious relics of the Basilidian heretics of the second century, of whom we have accounts from Tertullian, St. Jerom, and St. Austin. On these stones are engraved a number of figures borrowed from the Egyptian mythology, with superscriptions assigning to the same figures the scriptural names of the Deity, such as Iao, Adonai, Sabaoth, &c. They appear to have been calculated for amulets or talismans. This was inferred from other circumstances, and from a motto on one of them given by Montfaucon, which is—Φυλαξον ὑγιη στομαχον Προκλου;—"Preserve in health the stomach of Proclus." Proclus was apparently an old Grecian of aldermanic propensities, who found such a preservative necessary on certain occasions.

Extraordinary Operation.—An extraordinary operation was lately performed at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and which has been attended with the happiest results. A patient was received some time since with a very bad case of diseased liver: after some time the case assumed the worst possible appearance, and it was resolved, as the only chance of preserving life, *to tap the liver*. The operation was ably performed by Mr. Fitch, senior surgeon of that institution, in the presence of other gentlemen of the faculty connected with the establishment. Upon the liver being touched, upwards of five pints of diseased matter immediately flowed from the wound. A tube, nine inches in length, was *then introduced and retained in the wound*, through which a pint of the same fluid was daily evacuated for a week.—*Kentish Paper.*

Musical Barometer.—A gentleman at Burkil, by the name of Ventain, not far from Basle in Switzerland, invented some years ago a sort of musical barometer, which has been called in the German *wetter harfe* (weather harp), or *reisen harfe*, (giant harp), which possesses the singular property of indicating changes of the weather by musical tones. This gentleman was in the habit of amusing himself by shooting at a mark from his window, and that he might not be obliged to go after the mark at every shot, he fixed a piece of iron wire to it, so as to be able to draw it to him at pleasure. He frequently remarked that this wire gave musical tones sounding exactly an octave, and he found that an iron wire extended in a direction parallel to the meridian, gave this tone every time the weather changed. A piece of brass wire gave no sound, nor did an iron wire extended east and west. In consequence of these observations a musical barometer was constructed. In the year 1787, Captain Hans of Basle made one in the following manner:—thirteen pieces of iron wire, each 320 feet long, were extended from his summer-house to the outer court, crossing a garden. They were placed about two inches apart; the largest were two lines in diameter, the smallest only one, and the others about one and a half: they were on the side of the house, and made an angle of twenty or thirty degrees with the horizon; they were stretched and kept tight by wheels for the purpose. Every time *the weather changes* these wires make so much noise that it is impossible to continue concerts in the parlour, and the sound resembles that of a tea-urn when boiling—sometimes that of an harmonican, a distant bell, or an organ. In the opinion of the celebrated chemist, M. Dobereiner, as stated in the *Bulletin Technologique*, this is an electro-magnetical phenomenon.

New Vegeto-alkalies.—Violine.—At a sitting of the Académie Royale de Médicine, M. Boullay read a memoir on the analysis of the violet, *viola odorata*, from which it appears that the violet contains an active alkaline, bitter and acrid principle, similar to the Emetine of Ipecacuanha, and which is called by the author, *Emetine of the violet, indigenous emetine*, or *violine*. According to M. Orfila it possesses powerful poisonous qualities. It was found to reside equally in the root, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the plant; but associated with different proximate principles, so as to have its action on the animal system modified.—*Jour. de Phar.*

Jalapine or *Jalapia.*—Mr. Hume, jun. of Long Acre, is said to have discovered a vegeto-alkaline principle in Jalap, and proposes to call it *Jalapine*. It is procured in the following manner:—coarsely powdered jalap is macerated for twelve or fourteen days in strong acetic acid; a highly coloured tincture is thus obtained,

which, when filtered, is to be supersaturated with ammonia, and the mixture violently shaken: a sabulous deposit will fall rapidly, and a few crystals will form on the sides of the vessel. The deposit and crystals are to be collected, and washed with distilled water, again dissolved in a small quantity of concentrated acetic acid, and re-precipitated by ammonia added in excess, which throws down the jalapine in small white acicular crystals. Jalapine is without any perceptible taste or smell, and seems to be heavier than Morphia, Quinia, or other substances of this class; it is scarcely soluble in cold water, and only to a small extent in hot water; ether has no effect upon it; alcohol is its proper solvent. Very little trouble is requisite to purify jalapine from extractive or colouring matter, for which it appears to have but a slight affinity. Mr. Hume has not made many experiments upon this substance, but thinks that one ounce of jalap will, on careful treatment, afford about five grains of the substance.—*Med. Jour.*

Sir Humphry Davy has returned from Denmark: he has been engaged during the months of July and August in pursuing various philosophical researches along the coasts of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, for which the Admiralty granted him the use of the Comet steam-boat. He has ascertained that his principle of preserving the copper sheathing of ships by the contact of 1-200th of iron, succeeds perfectly in the most rapid sailing, and in the highest sea.

Chemical Society.—A Society has just been formed in London, the object of which is to promote the study of chemistry in all its branches. There are to be ordinary meetings every fortnight; and it appears from the book of regulations, &c. emitted, (though the whole design is not very explicitly described,) that lectures, discussions, experiments, and a lecture-room and library, open during five days in the week, enter into the proposed plan.

New Remedy.—A clergyman living near Grantham has found white mustard seed to be highly efficacious as a medicine, combining valuable aperient as well as tonic qualities, and restoring their tone to the stomach and bowels. The seed is taken whole, in quantities from a tea to a table spoonful, two or three times a day, according to its effect on the constitution. It discharges a sort of mucilage, which serves as a vehicle for its medicinal properties.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Geographical Society.—The Geographical Society which was formed at Paris about three years ago, has at present among its members many of the most distinguished lovers of science of all countries. It continues to extend its connexions, to collect and publish curious information, to propose prizes for the purpose of exciting emulation, to draw up series of questions in order to direct the inquiries of travellers, and by degrees to obtain a knowledge of distant and comparatively obscure regions, and to print such extracts from books of travels, as well as from other works, as are calculated to conduce to the progress of the science of geography.

Zoology.—The prospectus circulated relative to Freycinet's Voyage round the World, states, that the Atlas of Zoology will contain prints of 254 animals or pieces of anatomy, among which 227 are new species, comprehending 15 new genuses; and the remainder belong to species little known or not yet engraved. The text will, besides, contain descriptions of 80 new species of which there are no drawings, so that the whole number of new animals brought into notice by this voyage, amounts to three hundred and seven! The Mollusca and Polypus are also represented as forming a very valuable collection; and much praise is given to the Botanical department.

The celebrated Dr. Wolf of Berlin died lately at Marseilles, whither he had gone for the benefit of change of air. He was sixty-six years of age, and favourably known throughout Europe for his excellent editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, with his own erudite notes.

Mr. Bonpland the Traveller.—An extract of a letter from Rio de Janeiro states, regarding the fate of M. Bonpland, which has excited so much interest in France and England, and wherever this courageous and intelligent traveller is known, that about two years and a half ago, M. Bonpland was at Santa Anna on the east bank of the Rio Parana, where he had formed plantations of the matté, or the tea of Paraguay. About eleven o'clock in the morning he was seized and carried off by a detachment of eight hundred of Dr. Franzia's troops. They destroyed the plantations, which were in a most flourishing state, and seized M. Bonpland and the Indian fa-

milies whom the mildness of his character and the advantages of the rising civilization had engaged to settle near him. Some Indians escaped by swimming, others, who resisted, were massacred by the soldiers. M. Bonpland, taking on his shoulders a part of his precious collection of natural history, was conducted to Assomption, the capital of Paraguay, and sent from thence to a port in quality of physician to the garrison. It is not known how long he remained in this exile; but I am assured that he has since been sent for by Dr. Franzia, the supreme director of Paraguay, and ordered to another part, to superintend a commercial communication between Paraguay and Peru, perhaps towards the province of the Chiquitos and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. M. Bonpland is to complete at that place the making of a great road, at the same time that he will pursue his botanical researches. His friends flatter themselves that the steps taken by the French government, those of the Institute, and of M. Von Humboldt, will not be unsuccessful. General Bolivar has also written a letter to the supreme director of Paraguay, in which he claims him in the most affectionate terms as the friend of his youth. If M. Bonpland is so fortunate as to return to Europe, he may throw great light on countries hitherto unknown.

Modern Sculpture.—Until lately the doors of the Louvre have been closed against the introduction of any sculpture but ancient. This injustice to the moderns has recently been repaired. A new gallery, called the *Galerie d'Angouleme*, consisting of three rooms on the ground-floor, has been opened by order of the directors of the *Musée*. It contains a number of works of art, highly interesting in themselves, and the union of which affords ample subject for reflection. There are to be seen together the productions of the revival of art, in the times of Leo 10th and Louis 14th, and the performances of more modern days. Thus Jean Gougon, Michael Angelo, Puget, and Canova find themselves in juxtaposition. One of the most striking of these works is the Diana of Jean Gougon: this statue long ornamented the entrance of the Chateau d'Anet, whence it was transported to the garden of the Musée des Petits Augustins. There are also a figure of a slave by Michael Angelo, the action and expression of which are admirable; two groupes, in which the celebrated Canova has represented different parts of the story of Cupid and Psyche; and the Milo of Crotona, by Puget, which has been brought from the garden of Versailles.

M. Duchesne, sen. has given an account to the French Minister of the Interior, of a visit that he made to England, for the purpose of examining several collections of engravings, both public and private. He speaks in high terms of the great attention shown him by several noblemen and gentlemen. Among the collections he visited were, the British Museum, and the late King's; those of the Duke of Buckingham, Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Henry Smedley, Mrs. Smedley, Mr. Richard Ford, Mr. Haviland Burke, Mr. Utterson, Mr. Esdaile, Mr. Francis Douce, Mr. Young Ottley, and Sir C. M. Sykes, which was on sale at the time of his visit. M. Duchesne was highly pleased with Hampton, above all with the Cartoons—"worthy of admiration and envy, among the noblest monuments that England possesses, and sufficient of themselves to render a museum inestimable."

A Visit to the Coast of Caramania, in Asia Minor; by M. L. Casas, French Vice-Consul at Rhodes. From a letter addressed to the Geographical Society at Paris.—The object of the little excursion, of which I send you an account, was to visit a part of Asia which is much neglected by travellers. The little boat in which I left Rhodes was manned by three sailors; and we passed, during the night, pretty close to the Turkish fleet: it was fortunate for us that we were not perceived, for in the dark they might have taken our bark for a fire-ship, and have sent us to the bottom. Near the Asiatic coast, we were visited by the boats of a Greek cruiser; on which occasion I successfully availed myself of my official character as French Consul. The first place that I visited, after we had landed, was the old town of Patara, near Cape Chimera, on the other side of the river Xanthus, and celebrated for a temple of Apollo, which is spoken of by historians and poets as one of the finest monuments of Greece and Asia. The ruins of Patara are extensive; but the only edifice in any state of preservation is the Theatre, which was built by the Emperor Adrian, as appears from an inscription on the outside. I am inclined to ascribe to the same age the other buildings, in the ruins of which there is a superfluity of ornament, rather than fine workmanship. I stopped four hours at Patara, on a very hot day, amidst ruins of temples and tombs, and then went to the island of Castello-Riso, the ancient name of which is unknown. Its bare rocky soil would hardly afford pasture for a goat; but among the terraced walls which support the little vegetable mould to be found on it, grow some dozens of fig and olive trees. The marriage portion of a bride in Castello-Riso consists in an as-

signment of the half or the quarter of the produce of a fig-tree. On this island I made a drawing of an ancient sepulchre, hewn in the rock, under a picturesquely situated ruinous castle; and drank excellent Cyprus wine at the table of the Aga, who is an honest Mussulman, but no great genius, any more than myself. Six miles from Castello-Riso, I visited, on the continent, the ruins of Antiphile, which must have been a considerable town, if we may judge by the number of tombs near it: there are certainly two hundred, all resembling each other, with the exception of a single one, which was much more richly ornamented, and of which I took a drawing. Other remains of the city are unimportant, and are chiefly of the middle ages, except a small theatre in the Greek style, which is in tolerable preservation. Fifteen miles from Antiphile is the magnificent harbour of Cacova, which is capable of receiving all the fleets of Europe, and certainly affording one of the finest anchoring places, though a merchant vessel was lately lost in it by the fault of the crew. Earthquakes have caused the sea to rise considerably in this harbour: a part of the old town is now under water; and a tomb, in admirable preservation, rises above the surface of the sea at some distance from the shore. A Turkish fort, built on a steep rock, commands these extensive ruins of various ages, among which we may distinguish heathen temples and Christian churches, shaded by myrtle groves, tombs, and forsaken habitations of later times. I found here ample materials for picturesque drawings. Eight miles farther, about a league and a half from the coast, are the ruins of Myra. On the road, which leads through thick groves of myrtle and oleander, are ruins of tombs and buildings of the time of the Romans, and of the middle ages, which are ascribed to the Genoese; as are all ancient forts in the Levant, not built by the Turks. In Myra itself we found again remains of different ages mixed together, some hidden among aquatic plants, on a marsh of sweet water, which formerly, perhaps, was part of the harbour. St. Nicholas lived at Myra: a church and convent, dedicated to him, stand on the plain among the wooden huts of the Caramites, who are now the only inhabitants of this desolate tract. At the foot of a hill, upon which a fort is erected, I admired ruins of a large theatre, built with Roman magnificence, in the details of which, however, we miss the pure Grecian taste, which I sought in vain among the numerous monuments of this coast. The theatre is built against a perpendicular wall of rock, in which sepulchral grottoes are hewn. I returned from Myra to Carcova, to examine more accurately what I had but cursorily glanced at the day before: but two vessels had meantime arrived, with Albanese crews, whose insolent and menacing conduct made it not advisable to remain. I returned to Rhodes much pleased with my four days' excursion, which had not been a little fatiguing. The Bey of Rhodes had given me a letter of recommendation, which every where obtained me a good reception. I found the Caramites who follow agriculture, very different from those who are seen in the armies against the Greeks; they were hospitable, and I twice supped with a dozen of them, in a romantic valley, by moonlight. We sat round a large bowl of sour milk, into which every one dipped his piece of a black thin cake, baked in the ashes; minced venison roasted in vine leaves, milk, and excellent pilaw, were also set before us. They did not fail to ask my advice about various diseases, and I might have had plenty to do, if I had been able to give them any advice. I cannot boast of having been equally well received by the fair sex; for at Myra, while I was examining the ruins of the theatre, a dozen women fell upon me, who screamed like furies, and threatened me, I know not for what reason, and compelled me to retreat. In the city of Rhodes all is tranquil, since the departure of the Egyptian fleet, the crews of which committed many excesses during their stay. We have escaped the plague as by a miracle, for it is certain that when the fleet sailed for Alexandria, several persons labouring under the disorder were on board.

GERMANY.

Periodical Works.—A very useful little book has been published at Berlin, describing the principal journals and periodical works, political or otherwise, which appear in the German, French, English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Greek, and Latin languages.

Dr. Sieber.—The celebrated traveller, Dr. Sieber, is now on his return to Prague, after having happily accomplished his voyage round the world. He left the continent of Europe in August 1822, passed the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, where he remained three months; sailed thence to New Holland, which he reached on the 1st of June 1823, and during a stay of eight months formed one of the completest collections of all the three kingdoms of nature ever made in that country. On the 13th of

January this year, he embarked at Port Jackson, passed Cook's Straits, sailed the Pacific Ocean, doubled Cape Horn, and on the 8th of April reached the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a month, and arrived in London on the 14th of July. No naturalist ever sailed round the world in so short a time, and brought home such extensive collections; he was absent from Europe only twenty-two months and a half, of which he spent thirteen at sea and only ten on shore. His botanical collection is much more considerable than that which he made during his two years' travels in the Levant. The zoological collection, for the preservation of which during the long voyage the greatest precautions were taken, is the most remarkable, not only on account of the great number of birds, but also from its containing nearly a complete series of all the quadrupeds of this part of New Holland, almost the half of which the traveller declares to be new species. He has brought back several specimens of each. The collection is destined for his native city of Prague in Bohemia.

ITALY.

Michael Angelo.—A work has lately been published at Rome, called "Mementoes of Michael Angelo Buonarroti; derived from various Manuscripts, &c." In this little work, which is almost entirely composed of fragments relative to Michael Angelo, is an autograph of a letter from Francis the First, addressed to that great artist. There is added an engraving of the monument which was erected to him in the church of the Twelve Apostles at Rome, and which, after two centuries, has just been discovered and recognised by M. F. Giangiacomo, professor of design.

Museum of Naples.—The long-expected work on the Museum of Naples has at length commenced with the fourth number of the first volume (Real Museo Barbonico. Fasciolo, 1824). The first three numbers will be published hereafter, that the plans of Pompeii, which they are to contain, may show the results of the excavations now carrying on. It is stated in the preface, that the work will make known the treasures contained in the Museum by outlines of miscellaneous subjects, such as plans of edifices in Pompeii, and even of buildings of the middle ages, statues, bas-reliefs; paintings of ancient and modern times down to the school of the Caracci; bronzes, mosaics, ancient implements, vases of Magna Grecia, arms, engraved stones and coins; Oriental and Egyptian monuments, many things from the middle ages, and miscellaneous articles. The explanations are to be short, in order not to interfere with the continuation of the splendid work on Herculaneum. A Number is to be published every month, or two months at the most; the price is fixed at two Neapolitan piastres. Four numbers will make a volume, with sixty-six copper-plates, and the whole work will be completed in sixteen volumes.

Eastern Traveller.—The celebrated Italian Naturalist Brocchi is employed by the Pasha of Egypt to direct various scientific researches in the Levant. The following extract of a letter from this ingenious traveller, dated Baalbek, 14th Nov. 1823, contains some interesting statements:—"During great part of the year I had been wandering among the mountains and deserts of the Thebais, and had returned to Cairo, when I unexpectedly found myself under the necessity of proceeding to Mount Lebanon, to assist in opening a coal-mine which had been discovered there. I am now at Baalbek, and shall probably proceed to Palmyra. In all these journeys I have enjoyed an uninterrupted good health; indeed I seem to have grown young again, notwithstanding my long beard, which, however, thank God! is still black. From Cairo to Lebanon I travelled by land, visiting the spots where once stood the famous cities of Cesarea, Ptolemais, Tyre, Sidon, &c.; and in the mountains of Lebanon (for they are not one mountain, but a large group), I met with many ancient ruins not mentioned by any former traveller. Nor is this very surprising; for, thanks to the protection of the Pasha of Egypt, which I enjoy, I even penetrated to the neighbourhood of Nubia, through countries never before visited by any European, and was well escorted on my journey, abundantly supplied with provisions, and respected by all the Bedouin hordes that I fell in with. I hope to return home laden with the spoils of the East, with a copious *Herbarium*, a large collection of geological specimens, and a note-book full of curious matter. To tell you something of Mount Lebanon:—You must know the Christian (Catholic) Religion is the prevailing one here; besides which there is that of the Druses, which is involved in so much mystery and secresy that it is impossible to discover what is either its discipline or doctrine. The Christians, however, form exclusively the population of the provinces of Kesruan and Gibeil. The Emir, in whose house I lodge, is a Catholic, though on account of his office he finds it necessary to profess himself a Mahometan. The climate at this season is nearly

the same as in the North of Italy; but we have had much rain of late, and expect soon to have snow. I could with pleasure pass several months here; but I daily expect orders to proceed toward Mount Sinai, between which and the Red Sea some old mines of copper have been discovered. As to Baalbek itself, it is a miserable place, in which nothing is to be found worth notice, except the ruins of the temple built by Antoninus Pius, and noticed more than I think it deserves by many preceding travellers."

AFRICA.

Colonial Periodicals.—A periodical work called the South African Journal, is now published at the Cape of Good Hope every two months. It is edited with talent, and is very superior to any of the colonial publications which we have seen. It contains articles of much interest to naturalists, and agreeable and useful information for the general reader. The natural history and agriculture, as well as local information, and a chronicle of events, render it of no inconsiderable interest even in this country.

Effect of the human eye on animals.—A South African writer observes, that "The Bechuana Chief, old Peysho (now in Cape Town) conversing with me a few days ago about the wild animals of Africa, made some remarks on the lion which perfectly correspond with the accounts I have obtained from the Boors and Hottentots. —The lion, he said, very seldom attacks man if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces and survey him steadily; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind him, as if he could not stand his look, but was yet desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly, he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind coolly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will in almost every instance, after a little space, retire. But he added, that when a lion has once conquered man, he becomes tenfold more fierce and villanous than he was before, and will even come into the kraals in search of him, in preference to other prey. This epicure partiality to human flesh in these too-knowing lions, does not, in Peysho's opinion, spring either from necessity or appetite, so much as from the 'naked wickedness of their hearts.' The overmastering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted by travellers. But from my own enquiries among lion-hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact: and an anecdote which was related to me a few days ago by Major Macintosh, (late of the East India Company's Service,) proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted exclusively to the lion. An officer in India, (whose name I have forgot, but who was well known to my informant,) having chanced to ramble into a jungle adjoining the British encampment, suddenly encountered a royal tiger. The rencounter appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt — earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire-arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle for life with such an antagonist. But he had heard, that even the Bengal tiger might be sometimes checked by looking him firmly in the face. He did so. In a few minutes the tiger, which appeared preparing to make his fatal spring, grew disturbed—slunk aside — and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly upon the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket and again issuing forth at a different quarter, it persevered for above an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till at last it fairly yielded the contest, and left the gentleman to pursue his *pleasure walk*. The direction he now took, as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents at double quick time!"

GREECE.

Greek Newspapers.—The following newspapers are now published in Greece: at Missolonghi, The Greek Chronicle (in Greek); The Greek Telegraph (in several languages); at Hydra, The Friend of the Laws (in Greek); at Athens, The Athens Free Press (in Greek); at Psara, The Psara Newspaper (in Greek). All the above, in consequence of an arrangement made, may now be obtained by giving orders through the English Foreign Post-office.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan Chrysanthus, superior of the convent of St. George, situated at the southern extremities of Taurus, died on the 18th of February, at the age of ninety-two years. This venerable prelate retained his faculties to the last moment. The clergy, the generals, the officers of the army and navy, accompanied the body to the convent of St. George, seventeen verstes from Sebastopal, where it was deposited. Having been persecuted in his native country (Greece), he withdrew from it, and travelled through England, different parts of the East Indies, Japan, China, Corea, Mongol Tartary, Great Tartary, Thibet, Arabia, Persia, and Bucharia; and, after his long fa-

tigues, found at length a peaceful retreat in our country, where he received numerous marks of the munificence of His Majesty the Emperor. We are not informed whether Father Chrysanthus has left any manuscripts of his travels.

AMERICA.

American Traveller.—Mr. T. Nuttall, honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has lately published a Journal of his Travels into the Arkansa Territory. His prime object was to furnish a sketch of the natural history of the countries watered by the river Arkansa, previous to its joining the Mississippi. This last forms an extraordinary basin, comprehending a vast bed of waters, in a channel strikingly grand, and through a rich variety of scenery. It receives a number of tributary currents, some as large as the Danube, before its efflux into the Gulf of Mexico. It extends from the Allegany and Apalachian mountains, which border on the ancient territory of the United States, to the rocky mountains that separate it from New Mexico, and from the other regions along that side of the Continent. The whole of this tract, formerly occupied by numerous tribes of natives, is now replenished with European establishments, which cannot be surveyed without emotions of tranquil pleasure. Mr. Nuttall set out from Philadelphia in 1818; and, after crossing the chain of the Allegany, arrived at Pittsburgh, built on the banks of the Ohio, at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegany. Excellent roads lead to it from all the eastern countries, and it is considered as an entrepôt for those situated on each side of the mountains. More than a hundred vessels of all descriptions were on the Ohio. Steam-boats and coal-barges were impatiently waiting for the rising of the waters, then very low. Pit coal is in great abundance about Pittsburgh, and is a considerable source of gain. Here Mr. N. took his passage in a vessel, proceeding down the Ohio, till in five days he arrived at Wheeling, a commercial *depot* for those parts of Virginia. He visited the Swiss colonies of Vevay and Gand, where attempts have been made to cultivate the vine, but without success. He came next to Louisville, in Kentucky, a large and flourishing town, with a number of banking-houses; their credit was at that time in a depreciated state. He then passed the Falls of the Ohio, the force of which was much inferior to the expectations he had formed The steam-boats of New Orleans, which come up the Ohio, as far as Shippingsport, below the Falls, are from 300 to 500 tons; their passage back is effected in eighteen days. This traveller at length reached the mouth of the Ohio, and entered the Mississippi. The lands adjacent to these two rivers are not inhabited, on account of the inundations; but they abound in game. Here the navigation becomes difficult, and often dangerous, from the trees dragged along by the current, which, meeting with obstruction, adhere to the bottom of the river, forming a sort of dyke or rampart in the channel. The banks both of the Mississippi and Ohio are interspersed with plains, woods, hamlets, rising towns, and Indian camps. After a navigation of twenty-four days on the Mississippi, Mr. N. entered the Arkansa. The first habitations that he discovered formed a part of a little French settlement, where the land was under culture, producing wheat and cotton. Advancing further, the vegetation seemed to be monotonous, and mostly covered with immense forests, where no pathway could be discerned. The author afterwards traces an outline of the ancient population on the banks of the Mississippi. This is borrowed from a Narrative of the Expedition of Ferdinand de Soto, who sailed from Cuba, in 1539, with 1000 men, and, landing in Florida, penetrated to the Mississippi, and explored many parts of the adjoining regions: of those that attended him, only 113 returned. The author has arranged and shaded, with distinctness and precision, two most interesting topics,—the gradations of a civilization, rapid in its progress; and the primitive aspect of countries and inhabitants, as yet unexplored.

American Patents.—In 1822, 194 patents were granted in the United States, of which 33 related to agriculture. In 1823, 164 were granted; of these about 28 were for agricultural implements, or systems, and 7 for improvements in steam-engines. The other arts to which the new patents were applicable, were principally those of distillation, the preparation of cotton, brick-making, navigation, &c. There was one for a machine for the removal of sick persons.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Description of a Method of protecting Cauliflower and other tender Plants during Winter. By Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND.—My success for several years past in protecting cauliflower plants, in earthen pits, from frost and snow, during winter, by means of wooden frames covered permanently with straw, induces me to send an account of the plan to the Horticultural Society. My pits are mostly made in a south and east border, in an inclosure or yard which I have for hot-beds, composts, &c. the fences of which afford good shelter from the cold quarters. To form the pits, I first make the ground as level as I can, and as firm as possible, by trampling in wet weather; I then cut them out ten feet in length by four in breadth, making the sides and ends as firm as possible, by beating the soil when wet with a spade. The depth of the pit is according to the description of plants to be kept in them. Nine inches is sufficient for cauliflower plants, and for these care must be taken that a sufficient quantity of proper soil is left, or placed in the bottom of the pit in which they are to be pricked out. Each pit of the above dimensions holds about four hundred cauliflower plants. For plants in pots the depth of the pits must be proportioned to the height of the plants, the tops of which must, when placed in the pits, be below the level of the surface of the ground. The frames proper to cover these pits are twelve feet in length by six in breadth; I prefer them of that, to a larger size, for such can be conveniently carried where wanted between two men, and can be easily opened and shut, to give light and air to the pits, by a single person. The timbers to form the sides and ends of the frames are required to be about three inches square, and quite straight. These, when joined together, are placed on a level floor, and slips of timber, two inches in breadth and one in thickness, are nailed lengthways on them at intervals of nine inches. When the timber-work is finished, the straw is fastened on in layers in the manner of thatch, and tied to the bars by rope-yarn. The straw used, is what is called in this country, reed; it is prepared by taking the wheat in handfuls out of the sheaf, and beating it against a door firmly fixed on edge; by this method of threshing, the straw is very little bruised except at the points, and is consequently preferred for thatching. The frames are always kept under shelter in summer, being perfectly dried before they are put up, and with proper care will last for several years. When the plants are put into the pits the frames are laid over them. My method of giving air is by placing in the ground, near the centre of each pit, a forked stick about four feet or more in length, strong enough to support the frames, when raised like the lid of a box, to a sufficient height, and they remain in that position night and day, unless when actual freezing takes place, or when frost is expected in the night. I am far from thinking that these straw frames will bear a comparison with glass, for neatness of appearance; but they have other advantages besides their cheapness: when they are raised, the plants in the pits have the full advantage of air and sun, and are but little exposed to wet, the rain being mostly thrown off on the back of the frames, and when they are shut down frost cannot easily penetrate through them to the plants. It is well known that it is necessary to have mats and other sorts of coverings over glass in severe weather, the removing of which to give air in the middle of the day, and replacing at night, is attended with much trouble; whereas the opening and shutting of the straw frames is but the work of a moment. I have principally used these pits and frames for the protection of alpine and other plants usually kept under glass without fire-heat: but in cases of necessity, tender greenhouse plants may be preserved through the winter in them, as I experienced last season. I had many geraniums and other tender plants which I could not find room for in the glass-houses. By way of experiment I placed them in these pits; and although, from the unusual severity of the winter, I was obliged to keep down the frames night and day for a fortnight together, and cover them with additional straw to exclude the severe frost, the only plants that suffered were a few of the downy-leaved geraniums, and even those, on being planted afterwards in the ground, shot out vigorously in the spring at every joint. I have often tried to keep geraniums in hot-bed frames through the winter, but could never succeed if the weather was severe.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

Heaths.—The diminutive size of these plants, says Mr. Phillips, their extreme beauty, and great variety, fit them better for the green-house than most other plants. Our collectors have now about four hundred species of heath, of such various colours and forms, as to defy the pen in description; for some species present us with little wax-like flowers, others with pendent pearls; some are garnished with coralline beads, whilst others seem to mimic the golden trumpet, or tempting

berries, or porcelain of bell or bottle shape; some remind us of Lilliputian trees, bedecked with Turkish turbans in miniature; some have their slender spray hung with globes like alabaster, or flowers of the cowslip form: nor are their colours less varied than their shape; whilst the foliage is equally beautiful in its apparent imitation of all the mountainous trees from the Scottish fir to Lebanon's boasted cedar, through all the tribe of pine, spruce, and larch, tamarisk, juniper, arbor vitæ, mournful cypress, and funereal yew. Heath often forms the bed of the hardy Highlander. In most of the Western Isles they dye their yarn of a yellow colour, by boiling it in water with the green tops and flowers of this plant; and woollen cloth, boiled in alum-water, and afterwards in a strong decoction of the tops, comes out a fine orange colour. In some of these islands they tan their leather in a strong decoction of it. They also use it in brewing their ale, in the proportion of one part malt to two of the young tops of heath. Boethius relates that this liquor was much used by the Picts. The cottagers of heathy commons cut the turf with the heath on it, and after drying it, stack it for the fuel of their hearth and their oven. Bees collect largely both honey and wax from the flowers of the heath, but it is generally of a dark colour. Grouse feed principally on the seeds of the wild heath, for the seed-vessels are formed so as to protect the seeds for a whole year. Cattle are not fond of heath, although goats and sheep will sometimes eat the tender shoots.

Early Turnips for Soiling.—The great difficulties which Mr. Curwen had experienced in the soiling of his cattle during the latter part of the season, determined him to sow his turnips earlier, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of green food during the latter part of August, September, &c. With this view, he one year sowed the yellow, white, and green turnips, during the first two weeks in May, and his crop was without exception, not only the best in his own neighbourhood, but was not surpassed in any part either of the north of England or of Scotland. On the 18th of August his turnips weighed 22½ tons, and on the 30th of August they were 30 tons on superior soil, and raised with manure; and on the 2nd September they weighed 22 tons. On the 10th September, his turnips raised with bones, sown a week later than the former, weighed 22½ tons, and those raised with a kind of manure from London, 20 tons 16 stone, while the common town ashes produced a crop of 27 tons. On the 28th September they weighed 36 tons; and on the seventh of October the green globe weighed upwards of 40 tons. The great advantage derived from this system is, that those who soil are not under the necessity of cutting their clover crops a second time, which not only very much deteriorates the soil, but in some instances, as was the case frequently this season, it hardly repays the expense of cutting. It is very possible, in good seasons, to have the turnips ready for drawing in the end of July, since, during this most unfavourable of all seasons, they have been ready in August. If Mr. Curwen had not adopted this plan during the season, he could not possibly have continued to soil his 100 head of very valuable short-horned cattle at the most critical period of the year. In average years, one acre of clover, at the second cutting, may be estimated at five tons, so that one acre of turnips is equal to five of clover. Twelve acres of the second cutting of clover this year would scarcely have produced 36 tons of grass. The expenses of cutting and securing the clover would vary in different situations; but the great advantage derived from turnips, and their comparative cheapness, must be manifest to all; for, if clover be given in a succulent state to milch cows, the quantity consumed of turnips and clover is nearly the same. If clover be given in a state not sufficiently succulent, a great loss of milk must always be expected. Besides all these advantages, less injury is invariably sustained by the ground in case of pasturage, than when cut for soiling a second time. In favourable years, Mr. Curwen's stock of cattle will be supplied with turnips during nearly 46 weeks, and thus he will find it only necessary to supply the deficiency of six weeks with clover, vetches, &c. It ought also to be remembered, that the period for cutting the second crop of clover is very important, being in general the time of harvest.

Preservation of Fish, &c.—For ensuring the sweetness of fish conveyed by land-carriage, the belly of the fish should be opened, and the internal parts sprinkled with powdered charcoal.—The same material will restore impure or even putrescent water to a state of perfect freshness. The inhabitants of Cadiz, who are necessitated to keep in tanks the water for culinary uses, were first indebted to our informant, during the late Peninsular war, for the foregoing simple yet efficacious remedy of an evil which they had long endured.

USEFUL ARTS.

Descriptive Outline of the Vacuum-Engine, for raising Water, impelling Machinery, &c. &c. invented by Mr. Samuel Brown, of Printing-house-square, London, with an enumeration of some of the advantages to be derived from its application.—"This invention (as described in the specification of the patent) consists of a combination, which is thus formed:—Inflammable gas is introduced along a pipe into an open cylinder or vessel, whilst a flame, placed on the outside of and near the cylinder, is constantly kept burning, and at the proper times comes in contact with, and ignites, the gas therein; the cylinder is then closed air-tight, and the flame prevented from entering it. The gas continues to flow into the cylinder for a short space of time, and then is stopped off; during that time, it acts, by its combustion, upon the air within the cylinder, and at the same time a part of the rarified air escapes through one or more valves, and thus a vacuum is effected; the vessel or cylinder being kept cool by water. On the same principle, the vacuum may be effected in one, two, or more cylinders or vessels. A vacuum being effected by the above combination, it will, by its application to machinery, produce powers in several ways; and, in the specification, the Inventor describes some of the different kinds of machinery by which water may be raised from a pond, river, &c.; an overshot water-wheel turned; and pistons worked which give a rotatory motion to a fly-wheel. The ways being therefore explained, in which, by the pressure of the air, the vacuum produced (and continued) is applied to useful purposes, Mr. Brown claims to be the Inventor of the combination above described for effecting a vacuum, however much it may be varied by the mechanical means with which it may be used, and also the inventor of applying a vacuum produced by the combustion of inflammable gas, to raising water, and to the production of motion in machinery by the pressure of the atmosphere. The advantages to be derived from this engine are, 1stly, The quantity of gas consumed being very small, the expense of working the engine is moderate.—In its application on land the saving will be extremely great, the cost of coal gas (deducting the value of the coke) being inconsiderable. The expense of working a marine engine will certainly be greater, as the gas used for that purpose must be extracted from oil, pitch, tar, or some other substance equally portable; yet even in this case, it will not equal the cost of the fuel required to propel a steam-boat; and, as a few butts of oil will be sufficient for a long voyage, vessels of the largest tonnage may be propelled to the most distant parts of the world. 2dly, The engine is light and portable in its construction, the average weight being less than one-fifth the weight of a steam-engine (and boiler) of the same power; it also occupies a much smaller space, and does not require the erection of so strong a building, nor is a lofty chimney requisite. In vessels, the saving of tonnage will be highly advantageous, both in the smaller comparative weight and size of the engine, and in the very reduced space required for fuel. 3dly, This engine is entirely free from danger. No boiler being used, explosion cannot take place, and, as the quantity of gas consumed is so small (being only about a hundredth part of the cubical contents of the cylinder;) and the only pressure that of the atmosphere, it is impossible that the cylinder can burst, or the accidents incidental to steam-boats occur. The power of the engine (being derived from the atmospheric pressure of nine pounds and upwards to the square inch) may be increased, with the dimensions of the cylinders, to any extent, and always ascertained by the application of a mercurial gauge. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the well known fact, that, after deducting the friction arising from the use of the air and cold water pumps, &c. &c., the general available power of the condensing steam-engine is from seven to eight pounds per square inch. The cost of the machine will be moderate, particularly as constructed for raising water; it is therefore peculiarly adapted for draining fens, &c., or supplying reservoirs; the expense of wear and tear will also be considerably less than that of the steam-engine, and, when occasionally out of order, it may be repaired at a trifling cost, and with but little delay. The simplicity of the construction of this vacuum-engine (which has been approved by several eminent scientific men), and the certainty of its principle, combined with the advantages above enumerated, will, it is presumed, render it eminently valuable to the public."

On a Method of taking Casts of Leaves and Foliage.—By Mr. W. Deeble.—The object I proposed in making casts similar to the one submitted to the Society of Arts, was to supply myself with fac-similes of the form and texture of those plants, which, as an engraver, I might have to introduce in the fore-ground of landscapes. It is well known, that those who have attained eminence in landscape engraving, have devoted a large portion of

time to actual study in the fields. I need not allude to the difficulties which deny this practice to a man engaged in a profession demanding his own almost unassisted exertions, especially in a metropolis; nor mention how the inaptness of season or situation will prevent the obtaining of such plants as may be immediately wanted. These circumstances suggested to me the advantage, and a trial proved the practicability, of procuring, at an easy expense either of labour or money, accurate casts of the most common and conspicuous plants; after a few experiments, I perfected a process, which I will describe, that succeeded to an extent of which the Society may form their own opinion from the specimen produced. If the purpose I have named were the only one to which casts of this nature were applicable, or if I thought that my success was the limit of their perfection, I would not have troubled the Society with their consideration; but it has been imagined that practice in the operation of making the moulds would lead to a degree of improvement of which my attempt gives a very inadequate idea; and which would render the casts useful for completing botanical collections, or illustrating botanical distinctions, and farther, that the exhibition of the varied forms and convolutions of flowers and leaves, in such a material as plaster of Paris, would suggest adaptations and combinations which might be made available to the decorative purposes of architecture; and prevent that perpetual recurrence to examples of antique ornament, that stigmatises the architectural talent of modern Europe. I am not aware if these are objects that would be worthy of the promotion and patronage of the Society, supposing the probability of it even to be as great as I am flattered it is by the friends who have advised this communication. For myself, I have merely to say, I shall be happy to exhibit the means to the Society, and more so, if they can discover in them any prospect of permanent good. The following are the particulars of Mr. Deeble's process:—The leaf, as soon as convenient after being gathered, is to be laid on fine-grained moist sand in a perfectly natural position, having that surface uppermost which is to form the cast, and being banked up by sand, in order that it may be perfectly supported. It is then, by means of a broad camel-hair brush, to be covered over with a thin coating of wax and Burgundy pitch, rendered fluid by heat. The leaf being now removed from the sand and dipped in cold water, the wax becomes hard, and at the same time sufficiently tough to allow the leaf to be ripped off without altering its form. This being done, the wax mould is placed on moist sand, and banked up as the leaf itself was; it is then covered with plaster of Paris made thin, care being taken that the plaster is accurately forced into all the interstices of the mould by means of a camel-hair brush. As soon as the plaster has set, the warmth thus produced softens the wax, which in consequence of the moisture of the plaster is prevented from adhering thereto, and with a little dexterity it may be rolled up, parting completely from the cast, without injuring it in the smallest degree. Casts thus obtained are very perfect, have a high relief, and are excellent models either for the draughtsman or for the moulder of architectural ornaments.—*Trans. Soc. of Arts.*

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Charles Random, Baron de Berenger, Kentish-town; for improvements as to a new method or methods of applying percussion, to the purpose of igniting charges in fire-arms generally, and in a novel and peculiar manner, whereby a reduction of the present high price of fire-arms can be effected, and the priming is also effectually protected against the influence of rain or other moisture; such invention and contrivances rendering the percussion principle more generally applicable even to common pistols, blunderbusses, and muskets, as well as to all sorts of sporting and other guns, by greatly reducing not only the charges of their manufacture, but also those impeding circumstances which persons have to encounter whilst loading or discharging fire-arms, when in darkness, or whilst exposed to wet, or during rapid progress, serious impediments which soldiers and sailors, and consequently the service, more particularly and most injuriously experience. July 27, 1824.

A. Nesbitt, of Upper Thames-street; for a process by which certain materials may be manufactured into paper or felt, or a substance nearly resembling coarse paper or felt, which material so prepared is applicable to various useful purposes. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. July 27, 1824.

T. W. Stansfield, of Leeds; for improvements in power-looms, and the preparation of warps for the same. July 27, 1824.

E. Cartwright, of Brewer-street, Golden-square; for improvements on or additions to roller printing-presses. July 27, 1824.

C. Jefferis, of Havanah Mills, and E. Drakeford, of Congleton; for a method of making a swift and other apparatus thereto belonging, for the purpose of winding silk and other fibrous materials. July 29, 1824.

W. Wheatstone, of Jermyn-street; for a method of improving and augmenting the tones of pianofortes, organs, and euphonons. July 29, 1824.

J. Price, of Stroud; for improvements in the construction of spinning machines. August 5, 1824.

G. Graydon, of Bath; for a new compass for navigation and other purposes. August 5, 1824.

W. Johnson, of Great Totham; for means of evaporating fluids for the purpose of conveying heat into buildings, for manufacturing, horticultural, and domestic uses, and for heating liquors in distilling, brewing, and dyeing, and in making sugar and salt with reduced expenditure of fuel. August 5, 1824.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street; for improvements in propelling vessels. August 9, 1824.

J. Fussell, of Mells; for an improved method of heating woollen cloth, for the purpose of giving it a lustre in dressing. August 11, 1824.

H. Schroder, of Hackney; for a new filter. August 11, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

FINE ARTS.

British Galleries of Painting and Sculpture, &c. &c. By C. M. Westmacott. 8vo. Part I. 12s.

HISTORY.

Original Letters illustrative of English History, including numerous Royal Letters from Autographs in the British Museum, and one or two other Collections, with Notes and Illustrations. By Henry Ellis, F.R.S. Sec. S. A. Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. 3 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Ellis has rendered a very acceptable service to the history and literature of his country, by the publication of the present highly curious work, which will be found to throw considerable light upon various portions of English History. It is to sources like these that we must look for impartial representations of facts, and for correct delineations of the feelings of the times; which are often very imperfectly traced even in the pages of contemporary historians. The various collections of State Letters which are already before the public, such as the Cabala, Sir R. Winwood's Correspondence, &c. will give some idea of the value which ought to be attached to Mr. Ellis's labours.

There are no letters in the present collection anterior to the reign of Henry V. Before that period, as Mr. Ellis informs us, specimens of English correspondence are rare. Previous to the fifteenth century, we have nothing that can be called a familiar letter. We may observe that the reader's interest will be found to increase as the period of the correspondence becomes later. The earlier letters consist almost entirely of dry details, and, unless where they illustrate some curious historical points, are not highly amusing. Amongst the letters of this earlier period, the most valuable are, perhaps, those which relate to the attempt of Perkin Warbeck. In the reign of Henry VIII. we have several letters from the pen of Sir Thomas More, but they are not calculated to throw much light upon the character of that eminent man. The correspondence of the reign of Elizabeth contains much curious matter, and is very full upon the subject of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. At the commencement of the letters of James Ist.'s reign, there is an interesting correspondence between the junior members of the royal family; but the most important portion of the whole work is, perhaps, that which includes the period of the grand Rebellion and the Restoration.

Mr. Ellis has executed his task with great discrimination and judgment. The letters which he has selected relate almost entirely to matters of a public nature, and he has appended to them such notes as were necessary to elucidate the obscurer passages of history to which they refer. He has very properly preserved the old orthography, and added, where it was necessary, explanations of the obsolete words.

A History of the British Empire, from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, &c. By G. Brodie, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

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Original Cases, with Dissections and Observations, illustrating the use of the Stethoscope and percussion in the diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest, &c. By J. Forbes, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Discourse concerning the influence of America on the Mind, being the Annual Oration delivered before the American Philosophical Society, at the University in Philadelphia, on the 18th of October, 1823, by their appointment, and published by their order. By C. J. Ingersoll, Member of the American Philosophical Society. 8vo. Philadelphia.

This curious and interesting little pamphlet contains an able, though somewhat panegyrical statement of the present state of America with regard to government, religion, science, and literature. The progress which is daily making in the United States in every species of useful knowledge is truly astonishing. Never were the energies of a great people more rapidly and more successfully developed. The following extracts will give some idea of the state of literature on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The publication of books is so much cheaper in this country than in Great Britain, that nearly all we use are American editions. According to reports from the Custom-houses, made under a resolution of the Senate in 1822, it appears that the importation of books bears an extremely small proportion to the American editions. The imported books are the mere seed. It is estimated that between two and three millions of dollars' worth of books are annually published in the United States. It is to be regretted that literary property here is held by an imperfect tenure; there being no other protection for it than the provisions of an inefficient act of congress, the impotent offspring of an obsolete English statute. The inducement to take copyrights is, therefore, inadequate; and a large proportion of the most valuable American books are published without any legal title. Yet there were 135 copyrights purchased from January 1822 to April 1823. There have been eight editions, comprising 7500 copies, of Stewart's Philosophy published here since its appearance in Europe thirty years ago. Five hundred thousand dollars was the

capital invested in one edition of Rees's Encyclopædia. Of a lighter kind of reading, nearly 200,000 copies of the Waverley novels, comprising 500,000 volumes, have issued from the American press in the last nine years. Four thousand copies of a late American novel were disposed of immediately on its publication. Five hundred dollars were paid by an enterprising bookseller for a single copy of one of these (the Waverley) novels, without any copyright, merely, by prompt republication, to gratify the eagerness to read it. Among the curiosities of American literature I must mention the itinerant book-trade. There are, I understand, more than 200 waggons which travel through the country loaded with books for sale. Many biographical accounts of distinguished Americans are thus distributed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr. Weem's Life of Washington have been published, and mostly circulated in this way throughout the interior. I might add to these instances, but it is unnecessary, and would be irksome. Education, the sciences, the learned professions, the church, politics, together with ephemeral and fanciful publications, maintain the press in respectable activity.

"The modern manuals of Literature and science, magazines*, journals, and reviews, abound in the United States, though they have to cope with a larger field of newspapers than elsewhere. The North American Review, of which about 4000 copies are circulated, is not surpassed in knowledge or learning, is not equalled in liberal and judicious criticism, by its great British models, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, of which about 4000 copies are also published in the United States. Written in a pure old English style, and, for the most part, a fine American spirit, the North American Review superintends with ability the literature and science of America."

Is the system of Slavery sanctioned or condemned by Scripture? To which is subjoined an Appendix, containing two Essays upon the state of the Canaanite and Philistine Bondsmen, under the Jewish Theocracy. 8vo.

Few persons of sound and healthy judgment will require any authority to convince them that the practice of slavery, as it exists at present in our colonies, is unsanctioned by Scripture; but as the advocates of slavery have upon several occasions referred to the sacred volume, as containing a justification of slavery in general, as a system, it becomes necessary to examine the grounds of such assertions. This has been accomplished in the most able and elaborate manner by the ingenious author of the pamphlet before us, in which the system of slavery amongst the Hebrews is fully examined. It is there satisfactorily proved that servitude in Judea was always voluntary, or else inflicted as a judicial punishment; that it was in either circumstance only temporary, and was in every case cancelled by gross ill usage; that the civil and religious privileges of each, in Judea, whether Hebrews or strangers, though different, were yet equally assured to them; that the law of God assured to slaves, equally with masters, a full participation in every religious and civil privilege belonging to their class, and that the state of servitude implied no personal degradation, but that servants and freemen equally formed one social body, the members of which were continually interchanging. How completely different from this is the bondage of the slaves in our colonies, may be seen by a reference to Mr. Stephens's able exposition of the slave code. Indeed, the slave of Demerara can no more be assimilated to the Hebrew bondman, than he can to the *villein* of England.

However weak and untenable may be the fortresses within which the advocates of slavery may intrench themselves, it is desirable that they should be demolished; and in this point of view we regard the present learned pamphlet as highly valuable.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXX. 6s.

Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. Part IV. Vol. V. 4to. 1*l.* 8s.

Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland. Vol. VI. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

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* The New Monthly Magazine is regularly republished in the United States.

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NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Redwood, a Tale. By the Author of a New England Tale. 3 vols.

We are happy to find that the *book stores* of America are beginning to furnish us with some good novels in return for the numerous cargoes with which Paternoster-row has supplied the transatlantic market. Mr. Brown and Mr. Cooper are well and deservedly known to the English public, and we anticipate an equal reputation for the author of the present volumes. The story of Redwood possesses little of the powerful writing and well imagined situations which characterize the novels of the former writer, and nothing of the historical interest which gives so much value to the works of the latter. It much more nearly resembles the tales of Miss Edgeworth, in its pleasant, and we believe accurate delineation of domestic manners. Redwood is a *religious* novel, but there is nothing like bigotry or fanaticism in the opinions of the writer, who displays a spirit of very liberal and rational piety. A considerable portion of the novel is devoted to a description of that singular sect settled in America, and known by the denomination of "Shakers," or "Shaking Quakers," whose extravagant enthusiasm would almost exceed belief did we not call to mind the many disciples who in this country followed the standard of Joanna Southcote. The founder of the sect of Shakers was likewise a woman of the name of Anna Lee, who is regarded by her followers with the respect due to the Messiah. "Mother Ann," as she is termed, was originally an English woman, and is said by some persons to have been of a very equivocal character. Some account of the Shakers may be found in a work which we noticed in our last number, (An Excursion through the United States and Canada in the years 1822 and 1823, by an English Gentleman,) but we are willing to hope that the statements made to the author of that work have been exaggerated. Mr. Hodgson, in his letters, has given a more favourable account of these people; but the picture of them presented in Redwood, may, perhaps, be regarded as the most accurate representation, since it proceeds from the pen of a person resident in their neighbourhood.

We ought to add that the style of Redwood is good, and the story interesting.

The Insurgent Chief, or O'Halloran. By Dr. M'Henry, of New York. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Oriental Wanderings, or the Fortunes of Felix; a Romance. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Principle. By Miss M'Cleod. 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 2s.

Some Account of Myself. By Charles Earl of Erpingham. 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l*.

Tales of a Traveller. By the author of the Sketch Book. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 1s.

Caprice, or Anecdotes of the Listowel Family. By an Unknown. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Adam and Eve: a Margate Story. 8vo.

This *jeu d'esprit* is a very close imitation of Lord Byron, and is written in the *Ottava Rima*. It has some good stanzas, but the tale, which is in itself laughable enough, is too much kept out of sight by digressions of various kinds, and seems to be only a peg on which they are appended. The writer shows considerable facility and power of versification.

Jerusalem Delivered; an Epic Poem, in twenty Cantos. Translated into English Spencerian Verse, from the Italian of Tasso; together with a Life of the Author, interspersed with Translations of his Verses to the Princess Leonora of Este, and a list of English Crusaders. By J. H. Wiffen. vol. I.

It is with very sincere pleasure that we notice the publication of the first volume of Mr. Wiffen's excellent version of the Jerusalem Delivered; a work which will be esteemed creditable at once to the genius of the translator and the literature of our country. From the specimen which some time ago Mr. W. gave to the world, we were induced to form a high expectation of the manner

in which this great task was about to be executed, and we are happy to say that our expectation has not been disappointed. Mr. Wiffen has studied the mellow versification of our elder poets with great success; and has, we think wisely, adopted the Spencerian stanza, instead of employing, as Mr. Rose has done in his translation of Ariosto, the measure of the original. The Life of the Poet, prefixed by Mr. Wiffen, is pleasingly written, and will be found to contain an able critical examination of the question of Tasso's attachment to the Princess Leonora. In the Life several translations from the poet's minor lyrical pieces are interspersed, from which we select the following as a specimen of the translator's talents.

To Leonora of Este.

Al nobil colle, ove in æntichi marmi.

To the romantic hills, where free
To thine enchanted eyes
Works of Greek taste in statuary
Of antique marbles rise,
My thought, fair Leonora, roves,
And with it to their gloom of groves
Fast bears me as it flies;
For far from thee, in crowds unblest,
My fluttering heart but ill can rest.

There to the rock, cascade, and grove,
Of mosses dropt with dew,
Like one who thinks and sighs of love,
The livelong summer through,
Oft would I dictate glorious things
Of heroes, on the Tuscan strings
Of my sweet lyre, and to
The whispering brooks and trees around
Ippolito's high name resound.

But now what longer keeps me here;
And who, dear lady, say,
O'er Alpine rocks and marshes drear,
A weary length of way,
Guides me to thee, so that enwreath'd
With leaves of poesy, bequeath'd
From Daphne's hallow'd bay,
I trifle thus in song? Adieu!
Let the soft Zephyr whisper who.

The list of the English Crusaders added by Mr. Wiffen will be found curious and interesting to the antiquary. It is compiled with much care and industry. The vignettes, with which the volume before us is ornamented, are beautifully executed.

Translations, Imitations, &c. By the author of "Ireland." A Satire. 12mo. 7s.

These translations, or rather paraphrases, from various writers in several languages, are, we shrewdly suspect, from the pen of a gentleman of the "west countrie," whose zeal and patriotism in behalf of the oppressed and suffering inhabitants of the "Emerald Isle" won him lately the heart and hand of a titled lady. It is to be regretted, on his own account, that he has preferred adopting the unpopular, less attractive, and less novel labour of translation, (or, at least, of what will be considered so,) in the room of original composition. This little work proves that its author possesses talents which, if properly matured and brought out, might confer a much higher reputation upon him than he can hope to attain by imitating or translating the works of others. A number of the pieces in the present volume confirm this opinion. The translations are in general more than commonly elegant, and lead us to expect, at some future period, a work which we shall feel a particular pleasure in recommending for originality and beauty of composition. The present is, however, well worthy of attention, and displays ease of writing, a cultivated mind, and a fertile imagination.

The Deserted City; Eva; Electricity. Poems, by J. Bounden. 8vo.

In the discharge of our critical duties, we have in general omitted all notice of that tribe of minute Poets whose works have every season inundated the town. It is a task as useless as it is odious to attack an expiring author with severity, and we have always, therefore, in such cases, remained inactive, under the full conviction that the public would do summary justice upon the offender. We have had some doubts whether we ought not in the present instance to adhere rigorously to our rule, and suffer Mr. Bounden's labours to pass *sub silentio;* but upon further consideration, their merit appears to claim an exception in their favour. The "Deserted City" is indeed occasionally somewhat pedestrian in its style, but is not destitute of poetical passages. "Eva" displays more imagination, but the tale is an unpleasant one. It is written in the Spencerian Stanza, and displays considerable powers of versification, as our readers will perceive from the following extract.

But such is woman! mystery at best!
Seeming most cold when most her heart is burning—
Hiding the melting passions of her breast
Beneath a snowy cloud, and scarce returning
One glance on him for whom her soul is yearning:
Adoring, yet repelling—proud, but weak—
Conquer'd — commanding still; enslav'd, yet spurning;
Checking the words her heart would bid her speak,
Love raging in her breast, but banish'd from her cheek.
He who would read her thoughts must mark unseen
Her eyes' full undisguised expression; trace—
(If trace he could while distance stretch'd between)—
The feelings, blushing, quivering on her face:
He who would know her heart, must first embrace
And feel it beat uncheck'd against his own;
Chill'd not by pride nor fear, nor time nor place—
As in a dream—unwitness'd and alone;
When every fearful thought unconsciously has flown.

Poems and other Writings; by the late Edward Rushton. To which is added a Sketch of the Life of the Author, by the Rev. William Shepherd. 8vo. 6s.

The present collection of Poems, the first edition of which appeared some years ago, is very creditable to the feelings and talents of its

Author. They do not, indeed, display a rich and powerful imagination, nor are they distinguished by high poetical expression; but they exhibit the more substantial qualities of pure principle, of sound taste, of honourable and humane feeling. An interesting and well-written Memoir of the late Mr. Rushton is prefixed to the volume, by the Rev. William Shepherd of Liverpool, who has also appended to it a poetical epistle addressed to the author, containing some very spirited lines.

The Buccaneer and other Poems. By John Malcolm. 8vo. 6s.

The Old English Drama, No. IV. containing the Rape of Lucrece, by Heywood. 8vo.

Elgiva, or the Monks; a Poem. 8vo. 8s.

Moments of Forgetfulness. By T. Clare. 8vo. 5s.

Bidcombe Hill, a Poem. 8vo. 7s.

Poems for a Melancholy Hour. 12mo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

Discourses on Prophecy, &c. By John Davison, B. D. 8vo. 18s.

Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their Principles and Tendency, &c. By J. Nicholson. 8vo. 20s.

Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth, over and after Death. By Giles Fletcher, &c. 3s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Asiatic Islands and New Holland. 2 vols. 18mo. 12s.

The History, Topography, and Antiquities of the County and City of Waterford, &c. By the Rev. R. Ryland. 8vo. 16s.

Some Account of Sheriff Hutton Castle, founded in the Reign of King Stephen, &c. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland. By Dr. Maculloch. 4 vols. 8vo. 3*l*. 3s.

A History of Van Diemen's Land. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Visitor's Guide to Leamington Spa, &c. 12mo. 8s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Picturesque Tour of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna in India, with Engravings. Part III. By Lieut. Col. Forrest. 4to. 14s.

A Tour on the Continent. By R. Hog, Esq.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Histoire de la Marine de tous les Peuples du Monde. Par Bouvet de Cressé. 2 vols. (A Naval History of all the Nations of the World. By M. Bouvet de Cressé.)

This compilation is not badly put together, but its value is materially diminished by a total want of impartiality, when the author comes to declaim upon the French and their naval exploits. But this is a defect which M. Bouvet has in common with all French writers upon military or naval affairs, not excepting Napoleon, the first of all. Even this hero seemed not to be aware of how great the difference was between a false or exaggerated account framed on the field of battle for the purpose of misleading an enemy, and the deliberate transmission of the same falsification to posterity by endeavouring to make it historical.

Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois, 1364—1477. Par M. de Barrante, pair de France. tomes 1 et 2. (A History of the Dukes of Burgundy of the House of Valois, 1364 to 1477. By M. Barrante, peer of France.)

These are the two first volumes of a work which is to be stretched out to ten. The author, who was a prefect under Bonaparte, is now yearning after a ministerial or sub-ministerial portefeuille: being also tormented with the desire of making a name for himself in literature, he has, edged on by the double impulsion of literary glory and a love of power and emolument, adopted the singular idea of writing a history without venturing in the course of it to express one single reflection upon the events it details. This system of M. de Barrante will be perfectly palatable to the powers that be, who care little about the printing of these tales of other times, provided they are unaccompanied by those reflections and deductions which might serve to enlighten the people. This accommodating system put in practice by M. de Barrante (in imitation of Sir Walter Scott, be it said, *entre nous*) cannot in any way interfere with his political views, or enable the royal or ministerial countenance to cast a withering look upon his growing hopes. However this may be, it is probable that the members of the French Academy, with whom M. de Barrante is anxious also to keep well, will not be altogether satisfied with this novel manner of writing history, not because it is bad in itself, but, from their blind fury against all innovation, because it is new. But not to continue these reflections, to which mental operation our author has such an antipathy, let us come to the times and characters of which M. de Barrante treats. As Brantome quaintly remarks, "Je crois qu'il ne fut jamais quatre plus grands ducs les uns apres les autres comme ces quatre ducs de Bourgogne." Philip le Hardi, the first of the four, was the founder of the Burgundian dominion. He exercised a predominant power in France during twenty years. The second, Jean sans Peur, is particularly distinguished for having committed one of the most signal crimes that stain the page of modern history; the consequence of this was a civil war, which

is as celebrated in the annals of England as in those of France. The violent death of Jean sans Peur placed France partly in the hands of the English; and his successor, Philip the Good, was called upon to hold the balance between the rival powers of France and England. This same Philip the Good committed one of the most execrable actions of which a prince can be guilty, —he robbed his people of their liberty. Flanders, then so prosperous and so free, probably at that time the freest country in Europe, was reduced by him to the level of despotism, upon which were placed the neighbouring countries. The reign of Philip the Good was long and prosperous. It is his example that the kings of modern Europe have followed, by surrounding their kingly power with all the éclat of pomp and luxury. The dynasty of Philip seemed destined to rule over Europe, had not his imprudent son met with a rival in the Tiberius of modern history, Louis XI. The struggle between Charles the Bold and this monarch offers the curious spectacle of the triumph of cautious skill and *savoir-faire* over mere courage and violence. It was Louis XI. who invented that system which enables princes to turn to their own advantage that new moral force, created amongst their people, by the establishment of a spirit of order and justice, which prevents the commission of crime and injustice by every man in the country except one—the king himself. M. de Barrante has been fortunate, at least, in the choice of a period which has furnished him with four great personages, almost equally remarkable for their personal qualities as men, as for their rank and power as princes. Such a well-chosen portion of history cannot fail of exciting interest; but the effect would have been greater were it not for the style, which calls to mind the proclamations of Napoleon's prefects. The reader is continually inclined to suppose that the author is not telling the truth, but wilfully mis-stating for the good of the state. The preface, particularly, is quite ridiculous. M. de Barrante, who seems to have a personal antipathy to nouns in the singular number, has heaped plurals upon plurals until the affectation becomes quite ludicrous. The style, however, of the body of the work presents a singular contrast to that of the preface; as it runs almost in a contrary direction, being an attempt at colloquial familiarity, and an almost *bonhommie* of style. M. de B. sometimes transcribes whole passages from Froissart and Philip de Commines. Upon the merit of these portions of the work there can be no doubt; but it is another question when he puts harangues and dialogues of his own concoction into the mouths of his heroes. In writing history, this is pushing too far the imitation of Sir Walter Scott. Even in Livy, who yet wrote the history of a people amongst whom a talent for public speaking was very generally diffused, the speeches and harangues often give the reader a twinge of incredulity; but in M. de Barrante's work the result is absolute distrust of the writer's good faith. This first livraison of the History of the Dukes of Burgundy exhibits the reign of Philip le Hardi from 1364 to 1404.

Histoire des Moguls depuis Tchenguiskan jusqu'à Timour-lan, avec une carte de l'Asie au XIIIe siècle. 2 vols. Chez Firmin Didot. (A History of the Moguls from Tchenguiskan to Timourlan, with a map of Asia in the 13th Century.)

This is a very curious history, but it would require an extent of historical knowledge greater than is generally to be met with, to judge of its exactitude. Some six or eight months hence, we shall probably have a grave and well-poised judgment upon its accuracy, from the Messrs. Schlegel, or some of their erudite countrymen. It may be laid down as a general rule that true historical knowledge, freed from party spirit and bad faith, is as rare in France as a spirit of light, graceful, and witty badinage is unfrequent in Germany. So that under these two points, these countries may be considered as the natural *complement* of each other.

Les Ermites en Liberté. Par Messrs. Jouy et Jay. 2 vols. 8vo. (The Hermits at Liberty. By M. M. Jouy and Jay.)

These two authors, besides a certain quantity of what is called *esprit*, and a long exercised habit of writing, have also the advantage of being numbered among the editors of the Constitutionnel, a journal that has from eighteen to nineteen thousand subscribers, and is universally read in France. There can, of course, be little doubt of the success of their book, whatever its real merit may be, as any work of which favourable mention is made in the Constitutionnel, is certain of a sale, if not in Paris, at least in the provinces. For, unlike England, the provinces in France have no moral or literary existence distinct from that of the capital. It is the pride of a French provincial to think implicitly as they think, or as he is led, or rather misled, to suppose they think at Paris. Hence he is the necessary and willing dupe, both in politics and literature, of the leading Parisian journals. The "Ermites en Liberté" will then assuredly be read, and may probably amuse the inhabitants of the departments, who in their adoration of, and aspirations after Paris, find the most ineffable enjoyment in reading descriptions, true or false, of all its wonders and wickedness, its morals and manners. To us who have the living image before our eyes, this book appears but a pale and somewhat spiritless sketch of Paris, and what "it inherits." M. Jouy, the livelier hermit of the two, has taken upon himself to depict the gayer quarters of the Fauxbourg St. Honoré, the Chaussée d'Antin, and "the demesnes that thereabout do lie;" while M. Jay has undertaken the more irksome task of picturing forth the sombre Fauxbourg St. Germain, with all its old unseasonable pride, rusty pretensions, affected piety, and real *ennui*. With such colours it is not to be wondered at that M. Jay's sketch is neither very attractive nor very amusing, particularly as he has been withheld, probably by very prudential motives, from treating the subject with sufficient ridicule to render it *piquant*. M. Jouy has been more fortunate in his materials and execution, and yet, when closely examined, there is little of either novelty or originality in his composition, the best ideas being a rechauffé of those in a former work of his, "L'Ermite de la Chausseé d'Antin," a book the real merits of

which have been infinitely overrated. Even these resuscitated good things are not improved by the resurrection, as they are now put forward in a less lively and more pretending manner. There is a comparison between Paris and London, which, though too long, will probably to an English reader prove the most attractive in the book. The work however, notwithstanding these negative ingredients, will fulfil its object. It was made, like Peter Pindar's razors, to sell, and sell it will. It will be little read in Paris, but devoured in the provinces. It may probably be translated into English, though scarcely worth the trouble. Into German it will inevitably be *done*, and what is more, lauded to the skies, as these worthy Germans will feel quite proud of comprehending French *esprit*; and the species that is to be found in this book they will easily comprehend, for, like their own, it is a little *lourd*.

Storia Letteraria della Liguria. Per il Padre Spotorno. 1 vol. 8vo. Genoa. (The Literary History of Liguria. By the Father Spotorno.)

This is really a learned production, the fruit of deep and long-continued research, and offers a complete contrast to the work of Messrs. Jouy and Jay, which is a specimen rather of bookmaking than authorship. Father Spotorno has undertaken to give the literary history of his country, from the time of Cicero down to the present day. This first volume, however, only brings it down to the year 1300. Besides biographical sketches of the various literary characters born within the territory of Liguria, and who have acquired a name in the republic of letters, the worthy father, who has had access to a great number of rare and curious manuscripts, indulges himself and his readers in several erudite and interesting dissertations. He gives a description of the Ancient Coins of Savona, and enters into some curious details relative to the navigation of the Caspian Sea by the Genoese. But probably the most interesting portion of his labours, is the account he gives of the poetry written in the Genoese dialect, (*in Tenese*) before the year 1300. This examination of the works written in the popular dialects of Italy, opens a wide and yet untrodden field to poetical and philological acumen. There is in Italy, unknown (though deserving otherwise) to the rest of Europe; a considerable quantity of poetry, and good poetry too, not in Tuscan, the language of Dante and Petrarch, but in the peculiar and popular dialects of the different states into which Italy, unfortunately for herself, is divided. The Venetians, the Piedmontese, the Neapolitans, the Sicilians, the Genoese, and others, can boast of some charming compositions, full of art, tenderness, pathos, and *naivete*, in the language spoken habitually by the people. If a proof were wanting it is only necessary to open the two volumes of poetry in the Sicilian dialect by Abbé Meli, who may be styled the modern Anacreon, or the Moore of Sicily.

Mes Caravannes, ou Folies sur Folies. Par M. Mars. 2 vols. (Mes Caravannes, or Follies upon Follies. By M. Mars.)

This is a novel which deserves to be noticed, if it were only for not belonging to either of the classes at present so much in vogue—the direly horrible or pulingly sentimental. It was written to excite gaiety, and it in some measure attains its object. The author is of the school of the humorous and amusing Pigault le Brun. Thanks to the prudery of the age, this book will be more read than praised, whilst the most stupid and tiresome compilations, miscalled histories, such for instance as the History of the Crusades, by Michaud, are lauded to satiety. M. Mars, the author of the book now before us, having the fear of Ste. Pelagie (a prison the interior of which has been unwillingly visited during the last ten years by several of the most *spirituel* writers in Paris,) before his eyes, and dreading that some unfortunate allusion might cause him an enforced sojourn there, has laid the scene of his story in China. But the most matter of fact reader cannot fail to rectify the locality in this case as well as in that of Gil Blas with regard to Spain. Such being the design of the author, it would be ultra severity to require great fidelity of costume in his characters; but unless the reader be a confirmed pedant, or be overwhelmed with spleen, it will be impossible for him to resist being amused by the Chinese adventures of the hero. The perusal of Mes Caravannes, if it do not produce admiration, will at least elicit laughter, a not very frequent indulgence at present, notwithstanding the abundance of ridiculous persons and things with which the world is stocked.

Exposé des Droits, Honneurs, Préséances, Immunités, &c. de l'Ancien Clergi de France. 1 vol. (A Statement of the Rights, Honours, Precedencies, Immunities, &c. &c. of the Ancient Clergy of France.)

The title alone of this publication takes up fifteen lines. The perusal of this book would enable foreigners to judge of the inordinate hopes and extravagant pretensions of the French clergy. This work evidently written in the immediate interest of the present clergy, offers an exact enumeration of all the rights and privileges real or pretended, which that ambitious and restless body are determined to revive in their country. Of late there have been several publications of this kind, all tending to the same end. They are generally well got up, and exhibit an apparent moderation, which but ill disguises, to an experienced eye, the insidious design of their publication.

Manuel de Droit Français, par Poullet. 1 vol. 4to. (A Manual of French Law. By Poullet.)

This is a work which will be found eminently useful to those who occupy themselves with such grave studies, as it offers in one volume (that however an enormous quarto) a very complete idea of the political and civil rights of the French people; to acquire a sufficient knowledge of which before this publication, it was necessary to have recourse to twenty or thirty different works upon the subject. Next to this "Manuel" of M. Poullet, may be cited, for succinct and satisfactory information upon French jurisprudence, the publications of M. Dupin, the advocate. This gentleman is brother to M. Dupin, member of the Institute, so well known for his works upon the naval, military, and commercial resources of Great Britain.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Campbell has a new poem in the press, entitled "Theodric," together with a collection of his minor pieces.

It appears that the Conversations of Lord Byron for a considerable period during his residence at Pisa, have been faithfully recorded by one of his most intimate friends, and that this curious production, which will no doubt rival the Journals of Boswell and Las Cases, is immediately to be given to the public. The author is Captain Medwin, of the 24th Light Dragoons, a poet himself, and a cousin of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley. The communications are stated to have been made without any injunction to secrecy, and committed to paper for the sake of reference only; and but for the fate of Lord Byron's Memoirs would never have appeared before the public.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that a Second Series of the masterly Sketches entitled "Sayings and Doings," are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Godwin is proceeding rapidly with his History of the Commonwealth, which will be comprised in 3 vols.

The Memoirs of Dr. Antommarchi relative to the last moments of Napoleon, which have so long been announced, are now in the press. This publication seems necessary to complete the History of the French Emperor—of whom we understand it records many new and curious facts.

A Second Series of the popular Tales entitled "Highways and By-ways," is in a forward state.

A work which gives promise of much interest is announced by a Spanish Exile of high connexions. It is entitled "Don Esteban, or Memoirs of a Spaniard. Written by Himself."

The Author of the Spirit of the Age,—specimens of which have occasionally appeared in this Magazine—has completed an entire volume, which is shortly to be given to the public.

The Fourth and last Livraison of Napoleon's Historical Memoirs, which has been so long delayed, is to appear in a few days.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that by His Majesty's special command will be published, early in the ensuing year, in one volume, 4to. "Joannis Miltoni Angli, 'De Doctrina Christiana,' Libri duo posthumi, nunc primum Typis mandati, edente C. R. Sumner, M.A." At the same time will be published uniform with the above, A Treatise on Christian Doctrine, by John Milton, translated from the original by Charles R. Sumner, M.A. Librarian and Historiographer to His Majesty, and Prebendary of Worcester. This important and interesting posthumous work of Milton, and the translation, are now printing at the Cambridge University press.

Dr. Busby, whose connexion with the musical world has been of fifty years' standing, will speedily publish three volumes of original or scarce and curious Anecdotes of Music and Musicians, English and Foreign, and of all ages as well as his own. It will be embellished with portraits and other engravings.

Mr. Boaden's Life of Kemble may be expected very shortly.

Monsignor Morini, Prefect of the Vatican Archives, already advantageously known to the public by several learned productions, has completed his Monumenta Authentica Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ. This work will extend to eight volumes folio, and contains above five thousand Papal Letters, besides other precious documents, almost as numerous, of letters from our kings and queens, transcribed from the Autographs, from the time of Pope Honorius III. A.D. 1216, to a recent period. The whole are faithfully copied from the authentic Register of the Vatican, and none of them have been hitherto published. Such articles as have correctly appeared in Rymer and our historians, are omitted in the present work. This publication, which cannot fail to interest the historian, the antiquary, and the topographer, opens with a learned preface, and an elegant dedication to His Majesty.

The Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis, or an account of the results of various experiments on the produce and fattening properties of different grasses and other plants used as the food of the more valuable domestic animals; instituted by John Duke of Bedford, and dedicated by permission to J. W. Coke, Esq. by G. Sinclair, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford; having been nearly all consumed by the late fire at the printer's in Greville-street, the publication will not take place for some weeks.

Mr. C. C. Western, M.P. has in the press, Practical Remarks on the Management and Improvement of Grass Land, as far as relates to Irrigation, Winter-flooding, and Draining.

Mr. George Downes, Author of "Letters from Mecklenburgh and Holstein," has nearly ready for publication, Dublin University Prize Poems, with Spanish and German Ballads, &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from August 1 to August 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Aug. 1	56	66	29,67	29,86	Aug. 17	49	71	29,80	29,66
2	41	71	30,00	stat.	18	52	70	29,66	29,57
3	55	72	29,97	29,93	19	45	69	29,70	29,78
4	53	70	29,86	29,80	20	54	68	29,70	29,83
5	55	71	29,70	stat.	21	55	73	29,75	29,82
6	54	68	29,63	29,68	22	51	65	29,90	30,05
7	48	70	29,80	29,90	23	45	70	30 04	30,09
8	51	67	29,86	29,76	24	46	67	30,14	30,13
9	60	75	29,67	29,75	25	42	71	30,20	30,25
10	50	75	29,83	29,79	26	56	73	30,27	30,28
11	55	76	29,68	29,70	27	52	70	30,23	30,14
12	54	74	29,74	29,80	28	53	73	30,04	29,94
13	48	71	29,80	29,84	29	49	79	29,89	29,88
14	45	69	29,92	29,96	30	52	76	29,88	29,86
15	52	66	29,75	29,55	31	59	73	29,87	29,95
16	47	68	29,55	29,80					

New Comet.—The new comet first became visible on the 27th July, at 13h. 56m. and appeared in the constellation Hercules, near the Z. (This star is not laid down upon the Globes, but it lies about 4° to the northward of Ras Alhague α Serpentarius Ophiucus, and 3½° to the westward of E, or 93 of Hercules. Reference to that excellent work, Jamieson's Atlas, will immediately point out the position.) The right ascension of the Comet was at that time 17 hours 36 min. in time, or 264°., the declination 17° 42′ N. Its appearance was very small. It is invisible to the naked eye, and barely perceptible through a telescope; nor can its form even then be clearly defined, as it more resembles a nebulous star than a comet. The motion is contrary to the order of signs, and not so rapid as the comet of January. On Thursday night (26th August,) at 10 hours, it crossed the track of the former; and at 14 hours the right ascension was 242°, the declination 40° 39′ N. On the 20th Aug. at 10 hours, it was near the three small stars in triangle 1. 2. 4., and φ on the right leg of Hercules bearing WbN. and between 46° and 47° from the horizon.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

We presume it may now be said that the corn-harvest throughout England has been brought to a conclusion, at least we are in possession of no information that leads us to suppose the contrary, and certainly, upon the whole, we esteem it to have been a protracted, expensive, and somewhat unfavourable season. The wheats were so materially lodged and twisted about that the reapers made but slow progress, consequently not only a larger sum was required for the performance of the work, but the produce being of less value from the inferiority of the grain, a further loss must necessarily attach to the grower; and as this is more particularly the case upon the deep loams and more fertile soils which pay a greater annual rent, it will operate as a threefold aggravation of the evil. Nevertheless, generally speaking, the wheat crop of the present year may be pronounced above an average one in produce, and the grain of good quality; indeed some remarkably fine and handsome samples of new wheat have already been shown in the market. The same remark does not hold good with respect to barley; the crop itself was light, and a considerable portion of it, more or less, injured by unfavourable weather; for although the rains were not of very long continuance, yet the swarth upon the ground was so thoroughly soaked with moisture for a few days, about the 13th or 14th of September, that the grains sprouted most rapidly; the consequence of which is that a large portion of the whole crop of barley is rendered totally unfit for the purpose of malting, not to say any thing of the number of ricks which will prove to be burnt from having been put together

in a damp state, and before the young clover with which it is intermixed had yet discharged the vegetable juices.—Oats, being somewhat forwarder than barley, were principally secured previous to the wet weather; the sample of this grain is therefore expected to turn out unusually heavy, and the crops sufficiently abundant.—Grey Peas are for the more apart a good crop, and well secured.—Beans are still in the fields and likely to receive injury from moisture.—Turnips are the most unfalling crop we have almost ever noticed; and as all circumstances seem recently to have conspired to facilitate their growth, the supply of cattle-food for the approaching grazing season must necessarily be very considerable; add to which the abundance of stubble-feed and aftermath-grass, now upon the land, and the present extravagant prices demanded for lambs and store cattle of every description will be easily accounted for.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Aug. 14th, 57*s* 9*d*—21st, 58*s* 0*d*—28th, 57*s* 9*d*—Sept. 4th, 57*s* 8*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2*s*	4*d*	to	8*s*	8*d*
Mutton	2	8	to	3	8
Veal	3	0	to	4	4
Pork	3	0	to	5	4
Lamb	3	4	to	5	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Potatoes, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d* pr. cwt.

Marsh Champ.	0	0	to	0	0
Ware	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 90*s* to 105*s*—New Inf. 60*s* to 80*s*—Clover, 110*s* to 120*s*—Inf. New, 80*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 50*s* to 60*s*.

St. James's.—Hay, 60*s* to 115*s*—New ditto, 0*s* to 0*s*—Clover, 80*s* to 120*s*—Straw, 45*s* to 63*s*

Whitechapel,—Clover, 80*s* to 130*s*—Hay, 70*s* to 110*s*—Straw, 48*s* to 58*s*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 24th ult. 94⅜ ⅞; New Four per Cent. 106¾ 106; India Bonds, 84 pm; 2d Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 44 45 pm.; Small ditto, 45 47; 1¼d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 42 44 pm.; ditto, 500*l*. 42 47; ditto, small, 45 48; Consols for Account, 94⅜ 95⅛.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 24, 1824.

No material alteration has taken place in commercial business since our last statement, but there has been less briskness; as the speculation which in some degree shewed itself in our market, particularly for West India produce, has subsided, and most of the orders received before the close of the season from foreign northern countries seem to be executed.

Those West India Colonies, in which some disturbances have arisen, appear to be again in a state of tranquillity, but similar occurrences may recur sooner or later, and threaten the property of the planters.

The prices of colonial articles have not varied much. The holders of British Plantation Coffee are firm, as they have rid themselves of a considerable part of the arrivals of this summer; and for fine coloury descriptions the former quotations are still obtained, while in good and fine ordinary a trifling decline has taken place. Good to fine middling Jamaica, 86s. to 100s. Demerara, Berbice, &c. 86s. to 95s.; middling, 75s. to 85s.; good ordinary, 57s. to 60s.; fine ordinary, 61s. to 68s. Good ordinary St. Domingo, 60s. to 62s.; good to fine ordinary Brasil, 58s. to 64s.

Muscovades are rather duller, and the last sales were effected 1s. per cwt. lower. St. Lucia, 52s. to 60s. Barbadoes, 56s. to 70s. Jamaica, 52s. to 70s.

Of East India Sugars, only Mauritius are in demand, and large parcels of this sort have been shipped to Holland and Flanders. About 35,000 bags have been brought forward in public sale, and gone off at rather better prices: good brown 20s. to 22s.; yellow, 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. White Bengal, 27s to 30s.

The East India Company have declared 7600 packages of Sugar for their sale on the 6th Oct., in which they will likewise bring forward about 2000 bags of Rice, and perhaps some Coffee.

Foreign Sugars are steady, but the demand is very moderate. White Brasils, 32s. to 36s. Havannahs, 35s. to 39s.

COTTON is very dull, and prices rather lower. Many of the manufactories in Manchester and Glasgow having been stopped for some time, on account of discontent among the workmen, a great number of purchasers have been prevented from coming forward; however, large sales have again been reported from Liverpool at 1s. 8d. reduction. The same has not taken place in this market, where hardly any thing is doing now, the attention being di-

rected towards the East India Company's sale of 16,000 bales, which will take place on the 24th instant. Bengal, 5¼d. to 5¾d.; Madras, 5¾d. to 7d; Surat, 5¼d. to 7d.; Bowed Georgia, 7¾d. to 8¾d.; Brasil, 9d. to 12d.; Egyptian, 10d. to 11d. The crop of Cotton in the United States is said to be very promising, and prices there are on the decline.

There has been very little doing in Indigo this month, the prices being so high and a Company's sale expected on the 19th October of about 6000 chests. There are about 4500 chests declared, and most of them on show. The proportion of fine and good Indigos amongst them is not large, about two-thirds being middling, low, and bad qualities. Good and fine violet, 11s. 3d. to 12s. Spanish Indigos are heavy of sale.

A Company's sale of 7,000,000 lbs. of TEA has taken place at the East India House in the early part of the month. Boheas (of which Government have been extensive purchasers) have gone about 1d. per lb. higher than in last June, and obtained a further advance of ½d. after the sale. Hysons are 2d. to 3d. dearer, and Souchongs fetched good prices; Bohea, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5¾d.; Hyson, 3s. 9½d. to 6s.; Souchong, 3s. 1d. to 5s.

Owing a great deal to speculation, but also to a steady demand from our manufacturers, Silk, Italian as well as East India, has advanced about 1s. 6d. to 2s. China, 16s. to 23s.; Bengal, 12s. to 22s. The declarations of the Company for their sale on the 18th October amount to 313 bales China, and 1750 bales Bengal, raw silk.

There has been a considerable demand for foreign wool, and though on the 10th inst. 3d. per lb. have been taken off the duty, the former prices are still paid by our manufacturers, so that the advantage of this reduction is entirely on the side of the importers.

The Tobacco market is still dull. A few shipments have been made of ordinary Virginias and Marylands at 2d. to 2½d.; stript-leaf, 3¾d. to 6¼d.; stemmed Kentucky, 2¼d. to 4¾d.; yellow Marylands scarce, at 16d. to 24d.

The accounts from America respecting the new crop express some fear of damage arising from the frost in last September, being more extensive than was thought at first; but with certainty nothing can be said as yet of the quantity and quality of the new tobacco.

Most of the vessels that have been employed in the Greenland fishery are returned, bringing, on an average, middling cargoes; but nothing has been heard yet of the fishery in Davis's Straits, and it is now anticipated that very bad accounts will be received respecting it. It is supposed that the vessels have proceeded to Lancaster Sound, where they may probably be shut in by the ice,—the northern navigators having held out to them inducements to advance into those latitudes.

The holders of Oil and Whalebones are therefore not inclined to sell, and our market is completely nominal. New Greenland oil, 23*l.*; seed oils are rather lower; Gallipoli oil is firmer at 48*l.* to 50*l.*

The Corn-market is a little improved. Though the supplies of foreign oats have come in of late rather freely, they do not amount altogether to the quantity which was expected to be imported; and partly from this circumstance, as well as owing to the state of the weather, which gave rise to some apprehensions respecting our new crop prices are maintained at the small advance which took place in the beginning of the month. Wheat is a few shillings dearer. Some samples of new Barley, of which a great deal is still unhoused, have come to the market, but they were not of a fine quality.

It is generally supposed, that Ministers will avail themselves of the first opportunity to effect an alteration of the Corn Laws,—proposing to keep the ports constantly open to Foreign Grains at a high duty. The present average prices are:—Wheat, 54s. 6d. Barley, 30s. 10d. Oats, 22s. 7d. Rye, 29s. 1d.

There has not been much fluctuation in Foreign or English Stocks during this month. The latter have been improving, and the 3 per Cent. Consols have reached 95 per cent. The French Funds have not fallen materially since the death of the King of France;—that event having been anticipated for some time the fundholders were fully prepared. The confidence in South American securities seems to have become greater,—Chilian and Columbian bonds having risen full 2 per cent.; the Script of the last Columbian loan is now at 7 to 8 discount.

The enterprise of the Ex-Emperor Iturbide was viewed with great interest by the shareholders of the loan for Mexico, who were afraid the Republic would in consequence become involved in new struggles: the intelligence of the death of this adventurer, therefore, naturally produced a beneficial effect on the prices of Mexican bonds, which have advanced from 48 up to 60 per cent.

A new Neapolitan loan has been contracted for, but is not as yet brought into the market.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUGUST 21 TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDERSON, A. Lloyd's Coffee House, master-mariner. (Crouch, Union-court
Barlow, R. Claremont-place, bill-broker. (Score, Token-house-yard
Bartlett, A. and R. Bristol, ship builders. (Jarman
Carter, J. Downing-street, victualler. (Goren and Price, Orchard street, Portman-square
Cato, W. Little, W. and Irving, W. Newcastle-on-Tyne, drapers. (Wilson
Duncombe, J. jun. Little Queen-street, bookseller. (Whitehouse, Castle-street
Foster, J. Abchurch-lane, merchant. (May and Boxer, Furnival's Inn
Grist, J. Midhurst, bricklayer. (Wardroper and Son
Harvey, H. S. Oxford-street, hosier. (Wrentmore and Gee, Charles-street
Hatfield, W. and Moreton, J. Sheffield, cutlers. (Smith
Hazard, D. Hackney, merchant. (Tottie, Richardson, and Gaunt, Poultry
Helm, G. Worcester, linen-draper. (Saunders
Hirst, G. Manchester, clothier. (Coote, Austin-friars
Hopkins, G. and J. Gloucester, coal-merchants. (Pollin, Bristol
Humble, S. Newcastle on-Tyne, stationer. (Fryer
Hyde, N. Nassau street, jeweller. (Cockayne and Town, Lyon's Inn
Ilsley, J. Wyford-court farm, farmer. (Biggs and Whatley, Reading
Jackson, E. Ulley, clothier. (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Jarvis, W. G. Penton-place, Newington, coal-merchant (Grace and Stedman, Birchin-lane
Johnson, R. Burslem, earthenware-manufacturer. (Fenton, Newcastle
Jones, R. Westbury Leigh, clothier. (Messiter, Frome
Jones, W. Ratcliffe Highway, grocer. (Cook and Wright, Lincoln's Inn
Lees, J. Nathbank, cotton-spinner. (Clarkson, Rochdale
Lewis, T. C. and Bevon, C. High Holborn, linen drapers. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street
Liddard, W. Charlotte-row, coal-merchant. (Scott and Son, St. Mildred's-court
Loud, T. Dover, corn-dealer. (Shipdem
M'Cormick, J. Jubilee, victualler. (Benton, Union-street
Manley, D. Southampton-row, wine-merchant. (Stratton and Allport
Mayell, W. Exeter, jeweller. (Terrel
Morris, J. jun. Stingo-lane, stage-master. (Coleman, Tysoe-street
Nicholls, R. Ruthin, apothecary. (Jones
Parker, W. Oxford-street, ironmonger. (Allen, Gilby and Allen, Soho
Peck, J. Andover, linen draper. (Barfield, Thatcham
Peel, J. Rochdale, shoe-dealer. (Baker
Penman, A. Batson-street, merchant. (Glynes, Burr-street
Perks, J. Monkton Combe, brewer. (Tiley, Frome
Poor, J. Wapping, near Bristol, victualler. (Thomas
Richards, J. Dursley, cloth-manufacturer. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Richardson, J. Manchester, publican. (Clay and Thompson
Roughton, L. Noble-street, druggist. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane
Sawyer, J. Lincoln's Inn Fields, wine-merchant. (Steel and Nicol, Queen-street
Scrivenor, H. and H. and Wilson, J. Kentish-buildings, hop factors. (Watt and Young, Blackman-street
Simmons, A. Strand, tailor. (Knight and Tyson, Basing-hall-street
Smith, T. Derby, nail-manufacturer. (Greaves, Derby
Stote, S. and J. Spotland, woollen-manufacturer. (Battye, Rushdale
Tappenden, T. Cumberland-street, victualler. (Whitton, St. James's-street
Walthew, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Pritt
Want, G. S. Skinner-street, cabinet-maker. (Rowlands, Suffolk-place
Wilkins, J. Holborn Hill, stationer. (Waller, Devonshire-street
Wooding, M. Duckett-street, baker. (Mr. Argill, White-chapel-road

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Graham, manufacturer in Glasgow
D. Chisholm, solicitor, Inverness, merchant and dealer in leather
S. Stevenson, haberdasher, Edinburgh
J. Carrick, stone and china-merchant, Glasgow
J. M. M'Gregor, merchant, Leith
P. Murdoch, merchant, Hamilton
W. Hodge, cattle-dealer, Glasgow
A. Orr, bookseller, &c. Cupar Fife
Orr and Co. builders, Glasgow
Fenton and Co. quarriers at Govan Colliery
J. Glenfillan and Co. manufacturers in Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, J. Bucklersbury, Oct. 9
Alfrey, W. Cloak-lane, Oct. 2
Beer, W. Plymouth-dock, Oct. 2
Bishop, I. Warwick, Oct 1
Blunt, E. Cornhill, Sept. 18
Brooks, C. Southampton, Sept. 14
Brown, W. and Walter, A. Bristol, Oct. 6
Byers, J. Blackburn, Oct. 2
Carden, W. Bristol, Sept. 23
Carter, S. Stratford, Sept. 18
Chartres, G. Seymour-street, Oct. 5
Colbeck, T. & Co. Westhouse, York, Nov. 13
Cooper, H. Commercial pl. Sept. 18
Davies, L. and Dorlin, J. T. Liverpool, Oct. 8
Dixon, J. Ivy-bridge, Oct. 1
Dodd, W. Liverpool, Nov. 6
Driver, J. and M. Bristol, Oct. 4
Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch-street, Nov. 20
Field, T. and Du Vivier, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct. 12
Ford, W. Walworth, Sept. 4
Forshaw, J. Liverpool, Sept. 20
Fox, E. St. George, Sept. 23
Green, R. Selby, Oct. 15
Greenway, J. Plymouth dock, Sept. 30
Hammond, C. Durham, Sept. 2
Haughton, J. Liverpool, Oct 6
Hewitt, T. Carlisle, Sept. 27
Hill, T. West Smithfield, Oct 5
Home, W. and Stackhouse, J. Liverpool, Oct. 1
Humble, M. Liverpool, Oct. 6
Kerby, O. T. Finch-lane, Sept. 4
Jones, J. Brecon, Oct. 7
Longworth, J. Liverpool, Oct. 11
Maddy, W. Leeds, Sept. 27
Messenger, C. Oxford, Oct. 5
Metcalfe, J. and Jeyes, J. Upper East Smithfield, Nov. 13
Metcalfe, J. Thirsk, Oct. 2
Moline, S. Billiter-lane, Oct. 30. Sept. 18
Nunneley, S. Cransley, Sept. 23
Pearl, R. Cambridge, Sept. 14
Pelham, J. sen. Chart, Aug. 23
Philpotts, R. Banbury, Oct. 9
Price, S. Trowbridge, Sept. 11
Pritchard, R. Regent Circus, Sept. 18
Quenby, J. Liverpool, Sept. 24
Randall, R. Truro, Sept. 25
Reed, T. and Middlemas, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 18
Sanderson, W. W. Nicholas-lane, Sept. 28
Shannon, W. Whitehaven, Sept. 22
Smith, J. Rugby, Sept. 20
Smith, T. B. and A. & D. Old Trinity-house, Sept. 14
Smith, J. Liverpool, Sept. 15
Spear, J. Sheffield, Oct. 5
Tennant, J. Liverpool, Sept. 20
Thick, C. Shaftesbury, Oct. 7
Tozer, J. Bristol, Oct. 5
West, A. Ramsay, Oct. 6
Woodward, R. Liverpool, Sept. 17.

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Prevention of Crime and Protection to the Indigent.—A meeting took place last month at the London Coffee-house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a society to assist persons who have been charged with offences alleged to have been committed in London and Middlesex, and whose bills have been ignored by the grand juries. The chairman, Sir Peter Lawrie, enumerated the several societies for the relief of distressed persons, and observed, that the cases of the unfortunate acquitted prisoners came not within the provisions of any one of

them. Within the last three years 2072 had been committed for trial, and out of that number 823 were acquitted and discharged, with a certain prejudice of character which committal inevitably produced. Since the commencement of his shrievalty, out of 1855 who had been committed, 650 had been discharged, either without trial or without conviction. The Rev. Mr. Ruell, in moving the first resolution, "That a special committee be appointed to consider the best means of establishing a society," &c. which was carried unanimously, he stated that in Clerkenwell prison, in which he had been chaplain for many years, out of 14,000 persons who had been committed within the last three years, 3153 had been acquitted, many of them without having been tried.

State of the Gaol of Newgate in September.—

Prisoners respited during pleasure ..	1
Under sentence of transportation for life	33
Ditto fourteen years	12
Ditto seven years	48
Under sentence for felonies, &c.	15
Remanded	2
Insane	1
For Admiralty sessions	1
For trial at the present sessions.....	284
Total	397

New Roads—Among the improvements undertaken in London and the environs, none seem more useful than the extensive works now going on for making new roads and levelling hills. In Kent and Surrey, the advantages gained this way are highly important. Shooter's-hill, which some time since was almost insurmountable, is now much more easy of ascent. The soil to a great depth has been cut away from the highest part, and thrown into the declivity, in consequence of which, great relief is afforded to the horses, and the progress of travellers much accelerated Solid chalk hills have been cut through near Northfleet, and the road much improved. In Surrey, the new road now making from Wandsworth over Wimbledon Common to Kingston, advances rapidly. The workmen are cutting through Robinhood-hill, and with the soil they have raised a level which is to be carried to the new road on the Heath. The ground is removed in machines upon an iron railway, and shot into the valley which forms the bed of the road. When this raised ground forms a junction with the road on the Heath, the public will have a beautiful level carriage way on the south of the road now used. It is to intersect the Kingston road near Coombe Warren, and the rise above Robinhood toll-gate will thereby be removed.

Improvements at Hyde Park Corner.—Hyde Park turnpike is to be removed to the ground opposite to where St. George's Hospital now stands, and an additional gate put up in Grosvenor-place. The site of the hospital is to be formed into a square, wherein a series of magnificent edifices are to spring up, each four stories in height, and to be fronted with stone. The hospital is to be rebuilt on the ground now occupied by the foot barracks, which are situated half way on the road to Sloane-street. The ground they occupy is a hollow square. The long, heavy, dreary wall forming the line from Apsley House to Knightsbridge, is also to be pulled down, and a handsome eight-foot iron railing substituted.

Metropolitan Marine Company.—The following is an estimate of the probable returns of each of the proposed establishments of this most necessary and useful concern:—

200 warm salt water baths, for 300 days, 2s. 6d.	£7500
20 medicated, vapour, gaseous, &c. for 300 days, 5s.	1500
50 fresh water warm baths, for 300 days, 1s. 6d.	1125
300 ladies, children, and female servants, private cold sea-water baths, for 150 days, 1s.	2250
200 gentlemen, single private plunging cold sea-water baths, for 150 days, 2s.	3000
500 gentlemen in the grand swimming bath of sea water, for 150 days, 1s.	3750
500 ditto, in the secondary ditto, for 150 days, 6d.	1875
2000 journeymen, &c. one day in each week, for 21 weeks, 3d. ..	525
	£21,525

Which multiplied by 5 would give a sum in full of £107,625

The plan is to commence operations at the nearest point of the coast between London and the Nore, which may afford water of sufficient purity. This will be about thirty-five miles from town. At this point it is proposed to form, betwixt high and low water-mark, one or more considerable reservoirs enclosed by flood-gates. At the rise of the tide the waters will be permitted to flow into the reservoir, the gates of which will be shut at high water. Upon these reservoirs a steam-engine of from 80 to 100 horse power will be erected, and employed to raise a continual supply of water from the reservoirs to a smaller reservoir or cistern placed at

the height of 150 or 180 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from the reservoir of that establishment at Islington to supply fresh water to the houses in London. These pipes it is intended should be from 24 to 30 inches diameter. The capital demanded is 250,000*l*.

Improvements in the City.—The Lord Mayor lately called a special meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers at Guildhall, to take into consideration the report of a select committee appointed to inquire into the practicability and probable expense of diminishing the very laborious ascent from Bridge-street and Chatham-place to Blackfriars bridge, and to consider the propriety of M'Adamizing the same; the Committee for General Purposes having already given directions for M'Adamizing the bridge. It was finally resolved that the Old Bailey should be M'Adamized from Ludgate-hill to the Debtors' door of Newgate; and that the surveyor should report as to the practicability and expense of effecting the suggested alterations from the top of Skinner-street to the top of Holborn-hill, and to confer with Mr. M'Adam upon the subject.

New Steam Company.—A New Steam Company for establishing vessels between Dublin and London is formed. Two vessels to be placed in the London trade, to sail from Dublin and London weekly, viz. every Saturday evening, with goods and passengers, calling at Falmouth and Portsmouth, for the purpose of taking in coals. The distance between Dublin and London is not much farther than from Edinburgh to London, where steam vessels have been already established with so much advantage. It is expected that these vessels will engross a great portion of the tea, linen, and butter trade, and probably be the means of opening a very considerable market in Dublin for the butter trade.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. G. B. Tuson, to the Vicarage of Huish.—The Rev. J. C. Clapp, to the Rectory of Coulston, Wilts.—The Rev. John Jago, D.D. to the Vicarage of Milton Abbot, Devon.—The Rev. T. Freke, M.A. to the Vicarage of Loddiswell, with the Chapel of Tout Saints annexed, in Devon.—The Rev. D. Jenkins, A.B. to the Vicarage of St. Goran, Cornwall.—The Rev. Samuel Hill, A.B. to the Living of Snargate, in the Diocese of Canterbury.—The Rev. John Sheepshanks, M.A. has been presented to the Vicarage of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.—The Rev. John Wing, to the Rectory of Chenies, Buckinghamshire.—The Rev. J. W. B. Landen, to the Rectory of Lillinsteve Levell, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. W. Harriott, A.M. to the Vicarage of Odiham, with the Chapelry of Grewell, Hants.—The Rev. W. Palmer, M.A. of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Polesworth, Warwickshire.—The Rev. J. Howard, M.A. to the Rectory of Tacolneston, Norfolk.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir William A'Court, Bart. and K.B., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Most Faithful Majesty.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, Secretary to the Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary of the Embassy at that Court.

The Right Hon. William Noel Hill, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Naples.

The Right Hon. Augustus John Foster, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.

The Right Hon. Lord Erskine to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemburg.

Naval Promotions.—Commander Montagu, of the Rifleman, has been made Captain; and Lieutenant Webb, of the Jupiter, is promoted to the rank of Commander.—Lieutenant M.Quin of the Naiad, and Lieutenant J. D. Mercer, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Fahie, are promoted to the rank of Commander.—Messrs. F. B. Jackson, and H. W. Hill, Midshipmen, of the Salisbury, are made Lieutenants.

Married.] J. Reeves, Esq. of Ely-place, to Jane Mary, second daughter of H. C. Bowles, Esq.—W. A. Carter, Esq. to Elizabeth Hyde, only sister to J. Hayne, Esq.—Mr. G. F. Merriman, of Leadenhall-street, London, to Miss Bignell.—R. Wilton, Esq., to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of James Hallett, Esq. of Dulwich.—R. T. Kindersley, Esq. M.A., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the Rev. J. Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey.—At Astbury, Joseph Johnson, Esq. of Keppel-street, to Sophia, fourth daughter of Holland Watson, Esq.—At Kingston Church, Mr. Raitt to Miss Chubb, of Gosport; and Mr. Dick to Miss Lamb.—At St. Margaret's, John Mitchell, Esq., M.P., to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Elliot, Esq.—At Marylebone Church, Mr. Henry Rossi to Catherine Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Wilson.—T. L. Terrey, Esq. of Cornhill, to Edith, second daughter of T. Penfold, Esq.—At St. Botolph's Church, Mr. D. L. Chambers to Miss Jane B. Mills, of Broad-street-buildings.—At Putney Church, Mr. W. M. Hut-

ton, of Camberwell, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Chapman, Esq.—At St. John's, Westminster, Arthur Easton, Esq. to Miss Catherine Raitt.—William Warren Hastings, Esq., of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Dr. Burrows.—John Nelson, Esq. of Doctors Commons, to Caroline, second daughter of Dr. Burrows.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Edward Biddle, Esq., to Jane, second daughter of the late T. Colchester, Esq.—At Stepney Church, Mr. R. Yorston, of Mitre-court, Fleet-street, to Mrs. Wright.—At Munden, Mr. J. Wood, of Great Totham, to Ellen, eldest daughter of John Bourne, Esq.—At St. James's Church, Lord Eliot to Lady Jemima Cornwallis.

Died.] At Grove-hill, Camberwell, Charles, fourth son of Jacob George Wrench, Esq.—The Rev. Wm. Brackenbury, for many years Rector of Halton Holgate, and of East Keal, Norfolk.—At his house in Park-street, Dr. Luby.—Mr. Edmund Adams, of Cranford Bridge.—At the Rectory House, Hackney, Susanna Lætitia, second daughter of the Reverend Archdeacon Watson.—At her father's house at Peckham, Eleanor, daughter of William Frampton, Esq.—At her Cottage at Feltham Hill, Mary, widow of John Shaddick, Esq.—Mr. Christopher Thomas, sen. of Thrump-street.—Sarah, wife of the Rev. S. Blackburn, of Leonard House Academy, Old-street-road.—Mr. John Eccles, of Canterbury-row, Kennington.—Mr. Hugh Blair Finlay, Bishopsgate Within.—Mrs. Ascough, wife of George Cotes Ascough, Esq. of Stanwell.—At Newington-place, Kennington, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. Dawson.—At Poplar, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Stock, Esq.—J. Dobree, Esq. of Tottenham.—At Chertsey, John James, youngest son of Anthony Benn, Esq.—Mrs. Piggott, relict of the late Z. Piggott, Esq. of Mucking Hall.—At Belmont Row, Vauxhall, Miss H. Rowe.—At Turnham Green, Mr. D. Grant, of Pickett-street; his knowledge and talents were extensive, and secured to him the esteem of a numerous circle of scientific friends, who have to regret he did not live to complete a series of Mechanical Inventions relative to Naval and Garrison Artillery, which had much engaged his attention.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. J. SIM, B.A.

Lately, at Oxford, the Rev. John Sim, B.A. of a gradual decay of nature. He was in his seventy-eighth year, being born in 1746. He was a native of Kincardineshire. He had been the intimate friend of Sir W. Jones, Day, Mickle, and many other eminent literary men of that period. In 1772 he succeeded his friend Mickle as corrector of the Clarendon Press, and entered at St. Alban Hall. In 1806, he published a complete edition of Mickle's Works, and prefixed to it an interesting memoir of the deceased poet. During the latter years of his life he performed no clerical duty, but lived retired, amusing himself with literature till within a few days of his death.

MR. C. HEATHCOTE, OF WHATTON.

Mr. Heathcote was descended from an ancient family in the county of Nottingham, where, and also in the county of Derby, considerable estates are yet appendages to the family mansion. He was the elder of a numerous family, born at the family mansion at East Bridgford, ten miles from Nottingham. He seems to have inherited the genius and eccentricities of his paternal uncle, the celebrated Dr. Heathcote, author of "Silva," &c. His youthful pranks were the talk of the village; and his rapid advances in learning, while yet under the tuition of his father, obtained him great praise. Afterwards, he was sent to a grammar school at Northampton, where he soon became pre-eminent among his fellows. Having finished his preparatory studies, he was entered at one of the Universities, with a design of taking holy orders. It appears to have been the unanimous wish of both his paternal uncle and his father, that this should be his final destination; but he became impatient of control, launched into the labyrinth of dissipation, and left his college without a degree; and though he afterwards, by persuasion, submitted himself to be examined for ordination. Conscious of his own superior attainments, he became disgusted with the ordeal, and afterwards could never be prevailed upon to present himself to the bishop. At the summit of life he entered into the marriage state, and became the father of a numerous family. In all situations he supported the dignity of his birth and character, uniformly evincing the disposition and habits of a gentleman. Mr. Heathcote's scholastic attainments were not of an ordinary degree. Possessed of a daring mind, it seized on its own speculations with avidity; the laws of language were familiar to him; he studied

the constitution and politics of his country, and became a proficient in the common and statute law. He commenced as an author by contributing, though anonymously, to some of the periodical publications of his time. He wrote "Remarks on the Corporation and Test Acts;" he translated the various charters granted to the town and county of the town of Nottingham, and to the Corporate body, by our sovereigns of the earliest day. He also opposed some statements made by the truly learned Gilbert Wakefield, in the *Nottingham Journal*, with considerable success. His conversation to his friends was familiar and open, intelligent and sincere. In politics, he was a Tory; in religion, a member of the Church of England.

WILLIAM FALCONER, M.D.

Lately, of apoplexy, William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. &c. aged eighty-one. Dr. Falconer was the son of the late W. Falconer, esq. recorder of Chester, and grandson of John Falconer, esq. author of the "Cryptomenysis Patefacta," who was intrusted with the privatecy pher of James II. and followed him into exile, where he died. Dr. Falconer was a physician of no little celebrity among his profession: to medicine he devoted every energy of his mind. He possessed a remarkable memory, and had read most extensively on every subject connected with his pursuits. He published "An Essay on the Influence of the Passions;" for which he received the first Fothergellan medal, in the year 1784, bestowed by the Medical Society of London; and "Observations on the Gout," in answer to Dr. Cadogan. He was remarkable for the discovery of the properties of fixed air; and was the first who suggested its possessing acid properties (now called carbonic acid gas)—a discovery attributed to Dr. Priestley, but which he had published some time before Dr. P. noticed it; "Remarks on the Influence of Climate, &c. on the Dispositions, Manners, Intellects, Laws, Customs, &c. of Mankind;" a very important work, while it displays an almost unlimited extent of learning and research. As a scholar he was much distinguished. His "Miscellaneous Tracts," containing a Roman and Grecian calendar, &c., is a *liber singularis*, and was published by the University of Cambridge, who presented the copies to him,—an instance of honourable liberality. He was also the author of many other works, which will be found in the Dictionary of living Authors, p. 112.

MR. J. H. BOHTE.

On the 2d of September, in York-street, Covent Garden, Mr. J. H. Bohte, foreign bookseller to his Majesty,—a man, of whom it is no exaggeration to assert, that by integrity of principle, kindness of disposition, and suavity of manners, he had conciliated the friendship and regard of all who knew him. He was a native of Bremen in Germany; and having settled young in this country, he shewed, in the business which he created, and to the improvement of which he devoted all his energies, how much may be accomplished by industry and perseverance combined with probity and honour. For the purpose of increasing his connexions, he had been in the habit, for several years past, of attending the great annual mart for German literature at Leipsic; where he had opportunities of becoming personally acquainted, not only with the principal booksellers, but also with many of the most eminent scholars of the Continent. The circle of English literati also, with whom he was on terms of friendship, was not small, and many of them can, with the writer of these lines, attest from experience the cheerfulness with which he was ever ready to further their pursuits, and to facilitate their enquiries and researches to the utmost of his power. Amidst the enjoyment of vigorous health, which authorised the anticipation of many years of active life, he was almost suddenly snatched away, after an illness of only four days, the fatal termination of which was quite unexpected, in the forty-first year of his age. Mr. Bohte had long been one of the principal importers of German works, as well such as belong to the current literatue, as the different editions and collections of the classics printed abroad; and it will be gratifying to his friends to learn that his business will not suffer any interruption from his abrupt removal, but be continued by his widow.

LIEUT. JOSEPH FRASER.

At Edinburgh, lately, Lieut. Fraser, of the 87th regiment of foot. Lieut. Fraser entered the 71st regiment at the youthful age of sixteen. He passed with approbation through the grades from private to officer in the short space of eight years. His signal bravery at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope induced the commanding officer to report him for an officer's commission; for he was one of a party of thirty, who, on that occasion, volunteered to storm a battery, and the only one of the party who survived (but not unwounded) the capture of it. The regiment went from the Cape upon the expedition to Buenos Ayres, in which country Mr. Fraser did good service although in the condition of a prisoner. This was reported

by the then colonel of the regiment, Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant General Sir Denis Pack, to the Secretary of the Commander-in-chief, in the following very handsome terms:—"By his exemplary behaviour, when far in the interior of South America, he acquired such an ascendency over a number of men, as to be acknowledged by them as their commanding officer; and by his manner throughout, materially tended to uphold the allegiance they have shewn; and was such as to induce the Spaniards to offer him a large sum and a commission in their service." Mr. Fraser was with the same distinguished corps, and was again wounded when it formed part of the army under General Sir John Moore, and at the glorious epoch of Vimeira and Waterloo. His arduous military duties had planted the seeds of early dissolution in a frame both originally robust, and fortified by sober habits. His death was premature, at the age of forty-two.

MR. MURDOCH.

Lately, aged 77, Mr. Murdoch. He was a native of Ayr, where he received a liberal education, and afterwards finished his studies at Edinburgh. He was the early and able instructor and friend of Burns, and is made no inconsiderable mention of in his "Life and Reliques." Having been for some time employed as an assistant at a private seminary, he stood candidate for the Mastership of the school at Ayr, and succeeded. Here he continued some years with reputation, but a desire of extending his knowledge of the world induced him to quit that station, and come to London. After a short stay there he went to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Colonel Fullarton, then Secretary to the British Embassy, which friendship subsisted ever after, and was very advantageous to him, when, on his return to London he undertook to teach the French language, in which practice at one time he had great success. Several foreigners of rank have benefited by his skill as a teacher of English, among whom was the celebrated Talleyrand, during his residence as an emigrant in this country. He had been lately depressed by the prospect of want and penury, and from recent and severe illness reduced to a state of great destitution, and incapacitated from any longer pursuing his accustomed vocation of Teacher of Languages, which had hitherto afforded him and his aged wife a scanty subsistence. His friends lately printed an address to "The admirers of Burn's genius and abilities, and all friends of humanity and unpretending merit," soliciting them to "assist in rescuing the remnant of life of a most worthy man" from poverty. Part of the money already subscribed was judiciously applied during his illness; and we trust that all who reverence departed worth, will contribute their mite towards relieving the necessities of his aged relict, who was the affectionate partner of his fortunes for upwards of 44 years. He was well-known as the editor of the 8vo stereotype edition of "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary," and as the author of a "Radical Vocabulary of the French Language," 12mo. 1783; "Pronunciation and Orthography of the French Language," 8vo. 1788; "Dictionary of Distinctions," 8vo. 1811; Elements of French Pronunciation," &c.

MR. CHARLES MUSS.

Lately, Mr. Charles Muss, the eminent painter, who was employed upon some large enamel paintings for his Majesty. He was for several years engaged as principal artist with Mr. Collins, near Temple Bar, where many of his beautiful paintings both upon enamel plate and upon glass have been produced. His private worth in every relation of life, and his high merit in the art which he practised, have been universally acknowledged; and are very generally regretted. Few men have better deserved this reputation and this sorrow than the late Mr. C. Muss; he had struggled with difficulties and surmounted them, and when his fame as an enamel painter stood highest, and patronage and fortune made the world's prospects brighten before him—he died. The various splendid works which he was commissioned to execute in painted glass, will be completed under the direction of Mr. Martin, who was his pupil, and who, in his attention to the interests of the widow, acknowledges his regard for Mr. Muss's memory: his superintendence of these works will be a pledge to the persons for whom they are executed, of their being finished in a way worthy of his late friend's reputation. The beautiful enamels which Mr. Muss has left unfinished, it is feared must remain so. Those who are fortunate enough to possess some of his works in this rare and beautiful art, will find their value greatly increased. It is probable that his splendid Holy Family, after Parmegiano, (the largest enamel ever painted,) and others of his celebrated works, will be brought to the hammer for the benefit of his family, when it is hoped that the prices they will obtain will be commensurate with their worth and his reputation.

MARTIN WALL, M.D.

At Oxford, June 21st, in his 78th year, sincerely lamented, Martin Wall, M.D. Clinical Professor, F.R.S. and a most distinguished physician. He was the son of

Dr John Wall, formerly an eminent practitioner at Worcester, and celebrated both as a painter and a physician. Dr. Wall was formerly a Fellow of New College, and took his degree of M.A. 1771, M.B. June 9, 1773, and M.D. April 9, 1777. In 1785, on the death of Dr. Parsons, he was elected Clinical Professor. His competitor was Dr. W. Vivian, of Corpus Christi College, Regius Professor of Medicine. At the election the numbers were for Dr. Wall, 196; Dr. Vivian, 194. The fund for the foundation of this Professorship was left by the will of the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University, who died in 1772. The Professor is elected by the Members of Convocation, and no person is eligible who shall not have taken a Doctor's degree in Medicine five years, at least, before his election. His talents as a physician were known and justly appreciated by the members of the University and the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, during a full and successful practice of from 40 to 50 years. His success was not alone attributable to his prescriptions; for in many cases, particularly in those of an hypochondriacal nature, his exhilarating conversation, his lively anecdotes, his urbanity, contributed more to the relief of his patients than could be effected by medicine alone. His hilarity of temper and fund of anecdote rendered him the delight of his friends and very numerous connexions and acquaintance, and his life will long be the theme of their eulogy, and his death the subject of their deepest regret. But above all will his death be lamented by the poor, to whom he was not only a gratuitous physician, but a kind and willing benefactor. Dr. Wall published: "The Medical Tracts of Dr. John Wall (his Father) collected, with the Author's Life," 1780, 8vo.—"Dissertations on Select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine," 1783, 8vo.—"Clinical Observations on the Use of Opium in Slow Fevers," 1786, 8vo.—"Malvern Waters, being a republication of Cases formerly collected by John Wall, M.D. and since illustrated by his Son," 1806, 8vo.—He also wrote some curious papers in the Transactions of the Manchester Literary Society.

SIR GEORGE WOOD, KNT.

In Bedford Square, July 7. aged 81, Sir George Wood, Knt. late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. The following character of this eminent Judge appeared in a provincial paper some time since. "This gentleman, who was the son of a country clergyman, and a native of Roystone, a village near Barnsley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, furnishes one of the many instances which occur in the history of our country, of the success of persevering industry, and undeviating probity, in surmounting those obstacles which an obscure station in life opposes to the attainment of the highest honours. He had not even the advantage of being educated for that branch of the profession which conducted him to his dignified eminence. On his bidding adieu to school occupations and his paternal roof, he was, at the usual age, articled as clerk to Mr. West, an attorney, at Cawthorne, not far from his native village, who uniformly bore the most flattering testimony to his abilities and industry, frequently holding him up, in the latter respect, as an example worthy the imitation of his fellow-clerks. His attention to the duties of his station was unremitted, and his propensity to close study at that period, gave strong indications that his character was by no means of an ordinary cast. The gentleman with whom he thus entered on his professional career, seems to have possessed a considerable share of discernment; for he is said frequently to have prognosticated that 'George Wood would one day be a Judge;' and it was at his urgent request, that his pupil was at length induced to exchange the monotonous drudgery of a provincial solicitor's office, for a situation in the Metropolis, where his prospects would be brighter, and his talents more congenially exerted and better appreciated. The learned Baron was called on, after his elevation to the Bench, to attest the execution of a deed, to which he had affixed his signature, as a witness, in the capacity of an attorney's clerk. Sir George Wood had by no means a prepossessing appearance or address. A diminutive stature, dark complexion, and uncommonly flat features, were what nature assigned him. He retained much of the characteristic bluntness, as well as honesty, of the Yorkshireman. As to intellectual peculiarities, his judgment was more perfect than his perception; though he was by no means to be classed among dull men. In taking notes he was rather slow, and did not, at least very soon, evince that he was in possession of the clue to an abstruse question. His studies were well-directed, and perseveringly pursued. He was always considered a very sound Judge, and his decisions are treated with the utmost respect by the whole judicial Bench. Mr. Baron Wood was not, like Mr. Justice Best and Mr. Justice Park, shorn of a dazzling attribute by a removal from the Bar. He was never an orator. His voice was one of those which seems to have been conferred, rather for the benefit of him who speaks than of

those who hear, and his dialect was strongly provincial. Until the period of his elevation to the Bench, he practised nearly altogether as Junior Counsel, and in arguing special matters before the Courts. He had, for several years, laboured under repeated attacks of the gout, and the infirmities of age evidently advanced rapidly upon him. He did not, however, sink under the burden which he began to feel so oppressive, but generally afforded to all parties a patient hearing, and always an impartial trial. Several individuals, of distinguished legal abilities, have been, at different periods, pupils of Mr. Baron Wood, and put forth the first shoots of their future eminence under his fostering care;—a circumstance which gained him, amongst his brethren, the honourable appellation of 'The Father of the English Bar.' In private life, Baron Wood was considered a very amiable man, and a most amusing companion." In April 1807, he received the honour of knighthood; and in 1823 retired from office, and was succeeded by Mr. Serjeant Hullock. The deceased Baron was a sound lawyer: his legal habits inclined him to the side of the Crown in the few political causes that came before him; but he had many judicial virtues; among which were great patience and attention to the cases that came under his review, and an inflexible determination to resist any contagion from the prejudices of others. It was this eminently useful quality which saved the life, a few years ago, of a man convicted capitally at Durham for a robbery and murder, of which it afterwards was proved that he was not guilty. The prejudice, as well as the apparent proof, ran strong against him; but Baron Wood was not satisfied with the evidence, and (though he stood almost single in that opinion, of all who had heard the trial, so strong was the prejudice of the proof) he, happily for the cause of justice, saved the innocent man from execution, to the scarcely disguised satisfaction of some of the most distinguished individuals in that part of the country, who were naturally inflamed by the enormity of crime against the supposed criminal. The late Baron Wood is supposed to have died worth nearly 300,000*l.* acquired by great eminence and labour in his profession, the bulk of which will devolve upon numerous relatives in comparatively humble walks of life.

JOSEPH KEMP, MUS. D.

Lately, in London, Joseph Kemp, Mus. D. He was a native of Exeter, and resided in that city, where he established a Musical College, on his own Musical System. The system called the Logierian System, did not originate with Mr. Logier, but was adopted by him five years after Dr. Kemp had lectured on the subject at the various London Institutions, viz. the Russel, Philomathic, and National; the Pantheon, &c. in the years 1810 and 1811. This circumstance is asserted in the preface of a work, by Dr. Kemp, entitled "The New System of Musical Education." He was, at a very early age, placed under the tuition of the late William Jackson, of Exeter; but such was his natural genius for music, that he taught himself (previously to attending Mr. Jackson,) on a spinet, and composed some chants, so well, that they were not only published by him in full score, but in Jackson's lifetime, and for a considerable time after, were constantly played at the cathedral, as were many of his anthems and services. During the long illness of that well-known musical character Jackson, his pupil undertook the whole musical department at the cathedral. He afterwards accepted the cathedral organ at Bristol. At Bristol he was presented by the Dean and Chapter with an elegant gold medal, with the College arms and motto, "*Sume quæsitum meritis.*" While residing at Bristol, he conducted the famous Harmonic Society at Bath. He resigned the situation of organist to the cathedral at Bristol, to take his degrees at Cambridge; where he acquitted himself so creditably, that on receiving the Bachelor of Music's degree, a consultation took place between the members of the Senate, Professors, and Proctors, whether he could not at once be presented with that of Doctor, seldom given under five years. Owing to the want of some necessary forms, it could not be granted; but it was offered to him at the following term, though at his own request he postponed receiving it till the Grand Commencement, a few months after; forming a remarkable exception of receiving the Doctor's degree four years sooner than would have been granted by the rules of the University. Some time after, Dr. Kemp removed to London, where he lectured on the New System above alluded to, and on music in general, proving it to be a science of simplicity, arising out of a scale of nature. He also lectured on poetry connected with music; and was the author of numerous compositions connected with the profession he pursued.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

As some workmen in the employ of John Day, Esq. were lately digging the foundation of a farm-house near Biggleswade, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which, upon investigation, proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship. Mr. Day fortunately being present, great care was taken not to injure it by removal. After the earth had been partially cleared away, they discovered some human bones: this induced them to make further search, and shortly after they turned up a ponderous metallic substance of an oval form, like a shield; a few inches lower they found more human bones, and before night, when the whole was cleared away, they distinctly made out the skeletons of a man and horse; the man appeared to have been clothed in a complete suit of armour, which was nearly perfect, though somewhat disjointed. He appeared to have been of gigantic stature; the sword, which was very ponderous, lay at the feet of the horse. On the following morning, whilst pursuing their occupation, the workmen discovered some other skeletons of men and horses, all standing in an erect position, clothed in armour, and nearly as perfect as when first discovered.

Died.] At Ampthill, D. Jennings, esq.—Mrs. Pumphrey—At Goldington, Mr. G. Palmer—Mrs. Squires, of Harrowden—At Woburn, the Hon. Mrs. Seymour—At Leighton-Buzzard, Mrs. Coleman.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cartland, of Eton, to Miss S. Nash—At Abingdon, Mr. T. Payne to Miss Fairbrother—At Eton, Mr. T. Jones to Miss Barton—Mr. Sharp, of Ruscombe, to Mrs. Clarke—At Windsor, Mr. R. Cooke to Miss E. Banister—Mr. J. Banister to Miss E. Style—At Caversham, near Reading, Sir T. Croft, bart. to Miss Lateward.

Died.] At Windsor, J. Luby, esq. M. D.—Mr. King.—J. Butler, esq., of Snelsmore—At Reading, Mrs. Frewin—Mr. Allwright.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. D. Harris, of Fenny Stratford, to Miss N. Andrews—At High Wycombe, Mr. J. Lovell to Miss E. Morecroft—At Aylesbury, Mr. T. Davis to Miss E. Howe—Capt. H. Baker to Miss H. S. Pigott, of Doddeshall Park—At Buckingham, Mr. J. Dimsdale to Miss M. Heath.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mrs. P. Bevan.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The marble bust of the lamented Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey, is placed in the vestibule of the University Library, among the fine specimens of ancient sculpture which that celebrated traveller brought from Greece. The bust bears a more striking resemblance to Dr. Clarke in his earlier years, than after his constitution had been impaired by unremitting application to scientific pursuits. With respect, however, to the exquisite beauty of the sculpture there can be but one opinion, as it not only equals the other works of Chantrey, but adds one more wreath to the numerous and well-earned laurels of this eminent artist.

Died.] At Cambridge, B. Sheppard, esq.—At March, Mr. W. Mason.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Stevenson, the engineer, has taken a survey of the country between Nantwich and Newcastle, with the design of ascertaining the best line for a branch rail-road, from Birmingham to Liverpool. The object to which his attention was more particularly directed, was to discover the most practicable passage over the hills about Ape Dale, which, by their continuity and elevation, oppose the chief obstacle to the execution of the plan. Should the projectors of this great work succeed in obtaining an Act of Parliament, they propose to convey heavy goods between Liverpool and the Potteries, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and half the present cost of canal carriage.

Married.] At Knutsford, the Rev. R. Clowes to Miss C. Gee—Mr. G. Warburton to Miss M. Steel—At Dukinfield, Mr. C. Knowles to Miss J. Roylance—At Eccleston, Mr. R. Johnson to Miss E. Jeffries—At Chester, C. Calley, esq. to Miss M. A. Royle—Mr. T. Carter to Miss Jones—Mr. J. Edwards to Miss Roberts—Mr. J. Thomas to Miss Walker—At Audlem, J. Bithel, esq. to Miss M. Mullinor—At Barthomley, Mr. A. Williams to Mrs. Beech—At Mold, Mr. R. Whitley to Miss E. Whitley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Corlett—Mrs. B. Williams—Mrs. Taylor—At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Stubbs—At Knutsford, W. T. Quayle, esq.—Mr. J. Meyer—Mrs. Slater—At Guilden-Sutton, Mrs. Harrison—At Stockport, J. Lidster, esq.—At Congleton, Mr. Hall—C. Salmon, esq. of Willaston Hall—At Whatcroft Hall, D. F. Jones, esq.—At Malpas, Mr. J. Sandland.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Liskeard, F. Johns, esq. to Miss M. Clogg—At Kenwyn, Mr. Hendy to Miss Pooley—At Philleigh, Mr. R. Martyn to Miss G. Withiel—At Helston, the Rev. W. Radford to Miss Skewes.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Eddy—At Falmouth, Mrs. White—At Penzance, Mrs. Hocking—At Portleaven, Miss C. Cudlipp.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Neathsdale to Miss E. Dixon—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Phillipson to Miss M. Crennell—Mr. P. Richardson to Miss M. Moor—Mr. W. Whinray to Miss M. A. Robinson—Mr. W. Stamper to Miss T. Wallace—At Moresby, Lieut. C. Lockhart, R. N. to Miss Todd—At Workington, Mr. A. M'Coyd to Miss E. Griffith—At Newton, near Penrith, Mr. T. Thompson to Miss J. Patrickson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Murray—Mr. T. Howard—Mrs. Caldwell—Mr. R. Findling—Mrs. E. Edgar—At Tarraby, Mr. Maguire—At Dacre, Mr. J. Thompson—At Whitehaven, Miss Watson—At Wigton, Mr. Westmoreland—At Workington, Capt. J. Dalrymple—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Slack—At Penrith, Mr. S. Jameson, sen.—At Hutton, Mr. T. Henderson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Lawley to Miss E. Harris, of Derby—J. Barber, esq., of Derby, to Miss C. Hodskinson—At Derby, Mr. W. Dabell to Miss A. Tipper.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. B. Gilbert—Miss S. Bonnington.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Alphington, W. S. Tucker, esq. to Miss E. Bidwell—R. Edmonds, esq., of Slade, to Miss E. N. Pell—At Stonehouse, Capt. Kent, R. N. to Mrs. Grant—At Heavitree, S. Girdlestone, esq. to Miss E. Teed—At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Anstey to Miss Marker—At Ashburton, Mr. W. Hern to Miss C. Harris—At Sidmouth, Major Gray to Miss M. A. Le Marchant—At Dawlish, J. Brett, esq. to Miss A. Keen—At Plymouth, the Rev. G. Paley to Miss J. Holman.

Died.] At Ufficulm, Mr. Broom—Mr. R. Dobson—At Modbury, Mr. Stackhouse—At Plymouth T. Dunstervile, esq —At Exeter, Mr. J. Ward—J. N. Boydell, esq.—Mrs. Adams—At Combmartin, Mrs. Harding—At Loddeswell, T. J. F. Gunston, esq —At Ashburton, Mr. J. Berry—At Bideford Mrs. Bartlett—At Appledore, the Rev. R. Evans —At Plymouth, the Rev. J. Gandy, 84—At Ridgeway, W. Hammett, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Glenister to Miss Morgan—At Melcombe Regis, Capt. Burbige to Miss M. Travers.

Died.] At Sherbourn, Mr. W. Crocker—Mrs. Tuson—At Buckland Newton, Mr. J. Caines—At Shaftsbury, Mr. W. Everett.

DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge, similar to the one at Bangor Ferry, over the river Tyne, between North and South Shields, by which means the great danger of passing that part of the river, in the winter season, will be removed.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. A. Mather to Miss M. Cameron—At Durham, Mr. A. Palmer to Miss M. Spoors—Mr. G. J. Taylor to Miss Ewart.

Died.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Parker—Miss A. C. Morrison—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Mowbray—Mrs. Thompson—At Gateshead, Mrs. C. Bowsted—At South Shields, Mrs. Golightly—At Darlington, Mr. R. Meggison—At Sunderland, the Rev. T. Mason—At Durham, Mrs. E. Thompson—M. Woodfield, esq.—Mr. W. Green—Mr. A. Morpeth.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rayleigh, Mr. J. Rod to Miss A. Alabaster—At Bocking, the Rev. P. Silree to Miss M. M. Burder—At Colchester, Mr. Grant to Miss Lloyd—At Munden, Mr. J. Wood to Miss E. Bourne —J. Ayles, esq. to Miss M. A. Nunn, of Mistley.

Died.] At Forest Hill, Birchanger, the Rev. W. Elliot—At Mark's Tey, Mr. R. Sach—At Little Stonham, Mrs. Gooding—At Bocking, Mrs. Fitch —At Cretingham, Mr. R. Ashford — At Leiston, Mr. J. Garret—At Macking Hall, Miss Pigott—At Manningtree, Miss C. A. Chaplin—At Maldon, Mrs. Herbert—At Braintree, Mr. H. Joslin—At Otten Belchamp, Mrs. Newman—At Chelmsford, Mr. G. Nokes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. S. Ludlow, of Poolhouse Yate, to Miss L. Mitchel—At Avening, Mr. B. Alder to Miss M. Wise—At Wotton-under-edge, Mr. S. Hopkins to Miss A. Summers—Mr. W. Knowles, of Clifton, to Miss H. Smith—At Thornbury, W. H. Robinson, esq. to Miss E. Robinson—At Beckley. Lieut. W. Bailey, R. N. to Miss H. Ellis.

Died] At Churcham, the Rev. C. Palmer—At Hartpury, Major J. Conning—At Gloucester, Mrs. E. Wood—Mr. W. Spier — Mr. J. Mathews—At Cheltenham, T. Jamieson, M. D.—T. Tomlins, esq. —Mrs. Bayznod—The Hon. Sophia Acheson—Mrs. Jones—At Newland, Miss Birt—At Brockworth, Mr. Baldwin—At Shirehampton, J. Winnpenny, esq. —At Minchinhampton, R. Whitehead, esq.—At Dursley, Mrs. Vizard—At Tetbury, Mr. J. Howell, 100—At Bristol, Capt. T. Young—Mrs. Watkins.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Alverstoke, the Rev. A. Goddard to Miss A. Barker—Mr. R. Sharpe, of Mill Cottage, Romsey, to Miss H. Sharp—At Southampton, Mr. Wansborough to Miss M. C. Shartman—Mr. E. Rudd to Mrs. Rapley—Mr. Kirkpatrick to Miss S. S. Hughs—In the Isle of Wight, W. S. Tinney, esq. to Miss Williamson—At Uphaven, Mr. N. Lawes to Miss S. Coster—At Carisbrooke, Mr. J. Grapes to Miss Way—At Christchurch, the Rev. G. E. Larden to Miss E. E. Marsden—At Millbrook, the Rev. T. Atkins to Miss C. Newman.

Died.] At Stockbridge, Mrs. S. Russel—At Ampott, F. Marwood, esq.—At Ringwood, Mr. J. Parker—At Hale, Mrs. May—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Allen—At Winchester, Mr. W. Coles —Mrs. Phelps—Mrs. Flight—At Christchurch, G. Adams, esq.—At Southampton, Miss E. Hunt—Mr. J. Shirman—At Muddiford, Mrs. D. Kingsmill—At Cowes, Miss Trollope—At Bailey, Mrs. Handcock—At Romsey, Mrs. Benwell—At Woodlands, Mr. D. Blaishford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] M. C. Galindo to Miss A. Careless, of Hereford—Mr. W. Cook to Miss E. Rosser, of Hereford—At Tarrington, Mr. Godsall to Miss M. A. Poole.

Died.] At Ledbury, Miss Webb—J. Hurd, esq. —At Kington, Mr. J. Barrel—At Hereford, Mrs. Milton—At Lyon's Hall, Mrs. T. Harper—At Little Hereford, Mrs. Price.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hitchin, W. Wiltshire, esq.—At Barnet, Mrs. Cowling—At Sawbridgeworth, Mrs. Lane M. Harrison, esq., of Hastoe.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Ingram, of Uppingham, to Miss Wiley—St. Ives, Mr. J. Coote to Miss C. B. Huchinson.

Died.] At Brompton, W. Palmer, esq., 90—At Fenstanton, P. Cowling, esq.—At Huntingdon, J. Bedford, esq.—At Hartford, Mr. L. Weller, jun.—At Elton, Mrs. Godwin.

KENT.

A special meeting of the trustees of the first district of Ramsgate road was held at Canterbury last month, D. J. Parker, esq. in the chair. After a conference with the deputation from the Committee of Improvements, the trustees voted a resolution that they would entertain the subject of making the improvement at the north-east end of Palace-street, Canterbury, now contemplated; after which several other resolutions were passed, with a view to obtain the best information that can be had upon the subject.

Married.] At Elmsted, Mr. G. Sutton to Miss M. Holtum—At Geedhurst, the Rev. T. Wyatt to Miss E. Newington—At Faversham, Mr. Taylor to Miss Butler—At Canterbury, Mr. A. Kennedy to Miss S. A. Minter—S. E. Pierce, esq., of Tonbridge, to Miss A. Beeching—At Dover, Mr. Derbyshire to Mrs. Thompson.

Died] At Sheerness, Mr. J. Hammond—At Rochester, Mrs. S. Young—At Canterbury, Mrs. Jeudwine—Mr. R. Bax—Mr. R. B. Smellie—Mrs. West—At Folkstone, Mrs. Hall—At Ashford, Mr. Blinks—At Dover, Mr. W. Green—At Appledore, Mrs. West.

LANCASHIRE.

The number of power-looms in the manufacturing district which surrounds Manchester, has been, after careful inquiry, stated to be 30,000.

The quantity of cotton converted into yarn in Great Britain and Ireland in one year is about	160,000,000lbs.
The loss in spinning may be estimated at an ounce and a half per pound	15,000,000
Quantity of yarn produced . .	145,000,000
Amount, supposing 18d. to be the average price per lb. . . .	10,875,000*l.*

According to Mr. Kennedy's calculation that every person employed in spinning produces 900lbs. per annum, the number of persons employed is 161,111. The number of spindles employed, supposing each to produce 15lbs. weight per annum, is 9,666,666. The capital invested in buildings and machinery cannot be less than 10,000,000*l.*

Married] At Manchester, Sir T. Reade, K. B. to

Miss Clogg—Mr. J. Cook to Miss H. Smallwood—Mr. T. Horrocks to Miss J. Clarke—G. T. Turner, esq. to Miss J. Pershouse—Mr. G. G. Mason to Miss P. Glover—At Liverpool, Mr. H. Griffith to Miss A. Tyrer—W. A. Hamilton, esq. to Miss E. Clegg, of Liverpool—At Bury, the Rev. B. Powell, of Wigan, to Miss A. Wade—At Tunstal, the Rev. T. E. Bridges to Miss S. Welch—At Rochdale, T. Nield, esq. to Miss H. Buckley—Mr. T. Horsfall to Mrs. S. Lee, of Middleton.

Died.] At Hasles, Mr. H. Birch—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Swindells—Mr. T. Hollingworth—Miss H. L. Morrall—Mr. J. English—At Horrock Hall, Mr. T. H. Rigby—At Weston, near Runcorn, Mrs. Hall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Middleton, of Loughborough, to Miss M. Simpson—G. H. Parke, esq. to Miss M. A. L. Heathcote—Mr. J. W. Noble to Miss M. J. Kershaw, of Danets Hall—Mr. J. Simpson to Miss A. Oldacres—The Rev. H. Locking to Miss M. B. Barnaby.

Died.] At Medbourn, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of that parish—At Market Harborough, Miss E. Adams—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. T. Kirkland.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Market-Deeping, Mr. Wray to Miss E. Brown—At Long-Sutton, Mr. C. J. Burgess to Miss S. Barret—At Boston, Mr. W. Ingram to Miss Wiley—At Wellingore, the Rev. E. Eulin to Mrs. Smith—At Scawby, Mr. T. Chatterton to Miss R. Tumman—At Marsh Chapel, Mr. W. Loft to Miss E. Chapman—At Corby, Mr. Ridge to Miss Goodwin—At Sculcoates, the Rev. E. Neale to Miss M. Fielding—Mr. J. Brewster to Miss M. Collinson—At Frampton, the Rev. Mr. Moore to Miss B. Tunnard.

Died.] At Market-Deeping, Mr. J. Sharpe—At Holbech-Marsh, M. W. Bingham—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Gresham—Mr. T. Mumby—Mrs. Wasse—At Partney, Miss A. Redmore—At Brigg, Mr. M. Horne—Mr. M. Jackson—At Sleaford, Miss Wyers—At Wisbeach, Miss Pope—At Horncastle, Mrs. Romplin—At Boston, Mrs. E. Barton—Mrs. Trott.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. R. E. Metcalfe to Miss S. Jenkins—At Abergavenny, the Hon. and Rev. W. Nevill to Miss C. Leek—Mr. J. Tobias, of Tredegar, to Miss S. Moseley—J. Morgan, esq. to Miss M. Jenkins.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. H. Willett to Miss E. Henway—Mr. J. Page to Miss S. Rix—Mr. H. J. Balls to Mrs. Shalders—Mr. R. Richards to Miss C. Hays—Mr. W. Elmer to Miss E. Chambers—Mr. Adamson of South Walsham, to Miss L. Holmes—Mr. W. Baker to Miss M. Wade of St. Stephen's, Norwich—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. B. Palmer to Miss M. Jay—The Rev. J. C. Matchett to Miss E. J. Dade—Mr. G. Morris to Miss J. Stoker—At Heigham, Lieut. Beone to Miss M. Scott.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss J. A. Barker—J. Bornham, esq.—A. S. Canham, esq. of Fordham—At Runton, Mr. J. Abbs—At Alborough, the Rev. E. Collyer—At Yarmouth, Miss S. Miller—Mrs. A. Read—Mr. R. Eldridge—Mrs. C. Smith—Mrs. Delacourt—Mrs. E. Davy—At Tunstead, Mr. Colk—At Cromer, Miss M. F. Gay—At Moreston, Mrs. Lamb—At Wreningham, Miss Leader—At Watton, Mr. D. George—At Swanton Abbots, Mr. W. Crowe—At Saxthorpe, Mr. S. Allison—At Lakenham, Miss Hardy—At Great Fronsham, J. Drosier, esq.—At Sprowston, Mrs. Bushell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] W. Yorke, esq. of Brigstock, to Miss Green—Mr. J. Andrew, of Harleston, to Mr. E. Capell—At Byfield, Mr. Thornton to Miss A. French.

Died.] At Northampton, W. Kerr, esq. M. D.—Mrs. M. Morris—Mr. J. Smith—Mrs. Cooke—Mr. R. Nippin—T. Angrave, esq.—At Harleston, Mr. J. Moore—At Cosgrove, T. Scarth, esq.—At Wollaston, Mrs. Hennell—At Whiston, Mr. T. Coles.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The first anniversary of the Botanical and Horticultural Society for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at the Turk's Head inn, Newcastle, last month, where upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The tables were covered with grapes, peaches, melons, pine-apples, &c. &c. from the gentlemen's gardens in the district; and among the company present were, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P.; T. W. Beaumont, esq. M. P.; C. Clavering, esq. Walwick; G. Silvertop, esq. Minsteracres; &c. &c.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Watson to Miss M. Kellett—Mr. O. O. Ingo to Miss E. Berkeley—Mr. R. Davidson to Miss J. Coulson—Mr. C. Burdon to Mrs. E. Gibb—At Earsdon, Mr. G. Lodge to Miss M. Ridley—At Long Benton, Mr. W. Crawford to Miss M. Robson.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Skerrett—Mr. J. Heron—Mrs. Fitefield—Mrs. Newby—Mrs. J. Trotter—Mrs. J. Graham—Mr. H. Wallace—Mrs. W. H. Mills—J. Airey, esq.—Mrs. Brown—At Alnwick, Mr. P. W. Alder—Mrs. Weddell—At North Shields, Mrs. J. Collingwood—Mrs. E. Leslie—At Tynemouth, Mr. Jones—At Fenton near Wooler, Mr. T. Vardy—At Howdon Pans, Mr. T. Dodds—At Moleshaugh near Felton, Mrs. Readhead—At Brown's Law, Mrs. M. Curry—At Morpeth, Mrs. S. Bowen—At Chirton Grange, Mr. J. Usher—At Dovecot Mill, Mrs. Robson—At Lambton Park, Mrs. Price—At Berwick, Mr. W. Richardson—At North Shields, the Rev. C. Charleston.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The first stone of a new Hospital, erected on the site of the late Plumptre Hospital, and some adjacent buildings, was laid last year by the Rev. Charles Thomas Plumptre, rector of Claypole. The new edifice is now completed, and thirteen widows were placed in it on the 1st ult. It seemed that some of the appointed inmates had previously inspected the apartments, and made a selection in their own minds. The Hospital comprises thirteen separate rooms, with a convenient pantry to each, and it is enclosed from the street by iron palisadoes, between which and the building a walk eight feet in breadth is reserved for the widows, and in the rear is a spacious yard, walled round.

Married.] At Thoroton, Mr. J. Cox to Miss M. Treece—At Grantham, Mr. Bell to Miss Brooks—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Burton to Miss S. Newton—Mr. E. Shaw to Miss S. Rogers—Mr. W. Wild to Miss H. Cheetham—Mr. S. Tresham to Miss F. Gent—Mr. E. Pick to Miss C. Wilkinson—Mr. G. Young to Miss M. Varney—Mr. Hooton to Miss S. Gray—At Gainston near East Retford, the Rev. Mr. Penrose to Miss S. Brooke—At Cotgrave, Mr. Marshall, of Stoke Bardolph, to Miss M. Morris.

Died.] At Widmerpool, Mr. Morris—At Nottingham, Mrs. S. Ward—Mrs. Wainwright—Miss Webster—Mrs. E. Clarke—Mrs. A. Wright, 86—Mr. T. Goody—At Basford, Mr. J. Leaves—At Linton, Mr. T. Braithwaite—At East Retford, Mr. G. Hartshorne.—At Worksop, Mr. E. Parker.—At Colton Basset, near Birmingham, A. Basilico, esq.—At Beeston, Mr. R. Seymour.—At Averham, R. Chaplin, esq.—At New Sneinton, Mr. W. Rushton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Norton—Miss E. Crouch—Mr. L. Whiteway—Mr. J. Fisher.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. T. Morris to Miss Blyth of Uppingham—At Wing, Mr. Baines to Miss White.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. A. Porter—At Stamford, Miss Roberts—At Market Deeping, Mrs. J. Bonner.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Humphries to Miss Gittins of Shrewsbury.—At Tilson, S. Aldersley, esq. to Miss L. Bayliss of Shiffnal—Mr. G. Nock, of Bridgnorth to Miss A. Smith—At Oswestry, Mr. C. Jones to Miss A. Owen—At Bitterley, J. J. Francis, esq. to Miss M. Price—At Shrewsbury, R. Smith, esq. to Miss M. Jeffreys.

Died.] C. Gilbert, esq. of Old Lea—At Oswestry, Mr. Blakie—At Meole Brace, Mrs. Bather—At Ollerton, Mr. J. Prutchett—At Belle Vue, J. Male, esq.—Miss E. S. Bishton, of Kilsall near Shiffnal—At Hopton Rectory, Mrs. Walcot—Near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bromley—At Erne Escob, near Oswestry, Miss M. Tudor.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Taunton, Mr. Bragg to Miss E. Strode—At Bridgwater, Mr. W. Frost to Miss Bennet—Mr. J. C. Francis, of Castle Carey, to Miss F. Spencer—At Bath, Mr. P. Rooke to Miss G. Cottle—Mr. E. Morton to Miss H. Sainsbury—At Bratton, Mr. T. Whitaker to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Wincanton, the Rev. A. Radford—At Stogursey, Mrs. Rawlings—At Taunton, Mr. W. Stone—Mr. E. Hazleton—At Frishford, Mrs. H. Lea—At Bath, Mrs. H. Palmer—Mrs. Ripley—Mrs. Escott—Mr. A. Chubb—E. Hadden, esq.—At Frome, Mr. J. Hooper—Mrs. Stokes—At Bridgwater, Mrs. Sutton—At Wrington, S. L. James, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, the Rev. J. Dunning to Miss P. S. Rowley—R. Fielden, Esq. to Miss A. M. Mozley, of Rolleston—At Leek, H. Cruso, esq. to Miss M. Badnell—At Burslem, Mr. Booth to Miss Nixon.

Died.] Mrs. Barker, late of Rugeley—John Ward, esq. late surgeon to the Stafford Infirmary—At Wolverhampton, Mr. B. Molineux.

SUFFOLK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Suffolk Education Society, a very satisfactory Report was presented from the General Committee, by which it appears, that the children receiving daily instruction in the central Schools, amounted, by the last returns, to 544—that there are now 149 schools, besides the central schools, connected with the society; four of which, containing 455 children, have become united since the last annual meeting, (seven schools consisting of 154 children having been discontinued) and that the total number now receiving instruction in schools connected with the society, including those in the central schools, amounts to 9988, giving an increase of 731 since last year.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. M'Intyre to Miss F. Orrige—Mr. G. Reeve to Miss Storey—Mr. J. Mully, jun. of Ipswich to Miss C. Cooper—At Franlingham, Mr. A. Thompson to Miss J. Goodwin—At Sudbury, Mr. J. Barker to Miss D. Rush—Mr. Smith to Miss H. Green—Mr. C. Murray to Miss Anderson—At Ipswich, the Rev. W. Aldrich to Miss M. Meyer.

Died.] At Bungay, Miss L. Currie—At Great Coggleshall, Mr. J. Ruffel—At Cowlinge, Miss Gooch—At Pakefield, Miss J. A. Cunningham—At Westhorpe, Mr. J. Cornell—At Yoxford, Mr. W. King—Mrs. S. Lee—At Ofton, Mrs. M. Moore—At Ipswich, Mrs. May—Mrs. Clarke—At Brandon, Mr. T. Steward—At Lawshall, Mr. Wiffin.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Brighton, the Hon. F. Wall—Miss S. Scott—At Hastings, Mrs. Hancock.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Rugby, R. T. Scarborough, esq. to Miss L. P. J. Harpur—At Yadley, Mr. T. Spilsbury to Miss E. Cradock—At Leamington, J. Bayley, esq. to Miss S. A. Ward.

Died.] At Middleton, Miss H. Woolley—At Blyth Hall, Lady G. West—At Leamington, Mrs. Kyrke of Brynmelly House, Denbigh—W. Barnard, esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Appleby, Mr. W. Atkinson—At Kendal, Mrs. Carradus.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. R. Collier to Miss S. Bracher—At Chittern All Saints, R. F. Mitchel, esq. to Mrs. Edwards—At Donhead, J. Jones, esq. to Miss M. Burlton—At Chippenham, Mr. H. Salter to Miss E. Day—At Warminster, Mr. J. Morgan to Miss S. W. Provis—At Cranbourne, Mr. J. Mouland to Miss A. Smith—At Market Lavington, Mr. W. Giddings to Miss E. Green—At Malmesbury, Mr. Russell to Miss Darley—At Bishops Cannings, Mr. W. Skate to Miss Sloper—Mr. Pritchard, of Easton Gray, to Miss Saunders—Mr. R. Manning, of Melksham, to Miss J. Hutchins.

Died.] At Wootton Bassett, J. Smith, esq.—At Pewsey, Miss Pike—At Everley House, Lady Astley—At Devizes, B. W. Anstie, esq.—At Eastwell, Mrs. Grubbe—At Marlborough, Mr. J. W. Brockway—At Farley, Mrs. Watkins—At Salisbury, Mrs. H. Maidmont—At Eastcott, Mr. J. G. Chase.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A new road is to be opened between Worcester and Evesham, by which all the hills, now so annoying to travellers, will be avoided: and the communication, which will pass through Hampton Gardens, and a delightful tract of country, will be rendered considerably shorter.

Married.] Mr. R. Bateman, of Evesham, to Miss S. Claridge—At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. J. Pumfrey to Miss S. Heath—J. Jeffreys, esq. of Blakebrooke to Miss C. Davy—J. Best, esq. to Miss E. Woodyatt, of Worcester—At Stourbridge, Mr. P. Mathers to Miss E. Edwards.

Died.] At Evesham, Mr. R. Tustin—At Malvern, Lieut. Gen. Dunn.

YORKSHIRE.

Last month a part of the high lands on the moors within five miles of the village of Haworth, near Keighley, opened into chasms, and sank to the depth of five or six yards in several places, exhibiting all over a ragged chinky appearance, and forming two principal cavities, the one full two hundred, and the other not less than six hundred yards in circumference. From these fissures issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of one hundred yards from their sources, constituted, for about two hours, an overwhelming flood, generally from thirty to forty yards in width, sometimes sixty, and seldom less than three or four yards in depth. This dark slimy mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for twenty or thirty yards on each side, and to the distance of six or seven miles from the immediate eruption. All this way, there was deposited a black moory substance, varying from three to thirty-six inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fragments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees, that were borne along by the impetuous torrent. This heavy and powerful torrent entirely broke down one solid stone bridge, made huge breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped four or five mills, laid flat and destroyed whole fields of corn, and overthrew to the foundation several hedges and walls. It also entered some houses, greatly to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. These appearances were exhibited by the overflowing and bursting of a bog after the heavy rains.

Married.] At Pontefract, Mr. W. B. Haigh to Miss Skelton—Mr. J. Wyrill to Miss M. Jackson—At Leeds, Mr. J. Kaye to Miss E. Atkinson—the Rev. H. Blayds to Miss E. Meade—Mr. J. Foster to Mrs. Clough—Mr. J. Boorman to Miss M. Greaves—Mr. J. Coggill to Miss F. Young—At Bristol, Mr. N. Brown to Miss S. Carr—The Hon. and Rev. T. Monson, of Bedale, to Miss S. Wyvill—At Emley, Mr. J. Hunter to Miss P. Walker—C. H. Elsley, esq. of Patrick Brompton, to Miss M. E. Hale—At Kirkburn, Mr. Boulton to Miss M. Boys—At Kirkburton, Mr. J. Booth to Miss S. Whiteley—At Wakefield, Mr. G. T. Rishworth to Miss J. A. Dibb—At Elland, Mr. J. Sheard to Miss C. Chadwick.—At Huddersfield, Mr. T. Mallinson to Miss B. Heigh.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mr. W. Dyer—Mr. D. Mackie—At Newburgh Park, R. Medley, esq.—At Bromley, Miss S. Stevenson—At Springfield, near Wakefield, Mr. G. Ridsdale—At the Lodge, Bradford, R. Holmes, esq.—At Lightcliffe, near Halifax, Mr. T. Austwick—At Halifax, Mrs. Ralph—Mr. Bates—Miss Smith—Mrs. Kershaw—At Westfield House, near Doncaster, Mrs. Hawke.

WALES.

The following prizes were awarded at the late meetings held at Pool, for the encouragement of Welsh literature, music, &c. 1. For the best Awdl, &c. (the subjects we have already announced) a silver medal, with a representation of the Bardic Chair; 2. For the best Cywydd, &c. a medal with the representation of Bards in their sacred grove; 3. For the best Copy of Verses in Welsh Lyric Metre on 'The Folly of Witchcraft,' &c. a silver medal with the representation of a Sibyl with the cauldron, &c.; 4. For the best Essay in the English Language, &c. a silver medal with the representation of an Ancient Briton in the act of taking an American by the hand, &c.; 5. For the best English Essay on 'The Propagation of Christianity among the Cymry, by the three Families of Bran ab Llyr, Ounellda Wledig, and Brychan Brycheiniog,' a silver medal with the representation of three characters engaged in expounding the doctrines of Christianity; 6. For the best Welsh Essay on 'The excellency of that Language,' &c. a silver medal with the representation of a Bard instructing Children, &c.; 7. To the best proficient on the Triple Harp, a miniature silver harp; 8. To the best Datgeiniad, a neatly engraved Apollo's harp, &c.

Married.] At Manafon, Mr. J. Hay to Miss M. Evans—At Llanbedr Church, the Rev. G. Strong to Miss Bury—Mr. H. Williams, Tyn y ffridd, to Miss Jones—J. Jones, esq. of Pentre Mawr, to Miss M. Boulton.

Died.] At Bangor, Mrs. Moyle—At Pen y pille, co. Flint, Mrs. Humphreys—At Clywedog, Mr. Edwards—At Tros y Park, Mrs. Lloyd—At Holywell, Mrs. Roskell—At Carnarvon, R. Williams, esq.—At Penyboot, Newydd, Mr. T. Davies—At Aberystwith, Mrs. M. Watkins—At Llanddwyn, Mr. J. Jones—At Swansea, H. Ainsworth, esq.—Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince of Wales, &c. Mr. Jones was a native of Merionethshire, in North Wales. He published, about thirty years ago, a work entitled "Relics of the Bards," which contains much valuable historical information; also a collection of Welsh Airs, arranged for the Harp, an instrument which Mr. Jones performed on after the manner of his forefathers, that is, he played the Treble with his left hand and the bass with the right. Mr. Jones possessed a library of rare books, both MS. and printed, many of which he lately disposed of. He was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians, the Governors of which, on hearing that he was totally unable to follow his professional pursuits, granted him an annuity of fifty pounds per annum; but he only lived to enjoy the first payment of that Intitution's bounty.

SCOTLAND.

Number of Vessels which cleared out from the undermentioned ports in Scotland for Continental Europe in 1811 and 1823.

	British.		Foreign.	
1811.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Glasgow	—	—	—	—
Port-Glasgow.....	10	1,837	—	—
Creenock.....	26	8,950	1	199
1823.				
Glasgow	39	3,390	8	482
Port-Glasgow.....	5	582	—	—
Greenock.....	44	5,631	4	546

Caledonian Canal.—The number of vessels which have navigated the Caledonian Canal during the ast month, is 121! Several of these with wool to Hull and Liverpool; others with lime, slates, stones for building, and a very great number with salt, herrings, staves, deals, &c. to and from Dumfries, Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, Newcastle, &c. Three steam-vessels are advertised as plying on the Canal between Inverness and Glasgow. This great national undertaking will soon increase in prosperity, and add facilities to the trade of the country. As soon as the Canal is eighteen feet deep, which will be next summer, large merchantmen will be able to pass through from the Eastern to the Western Sea.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Sir A. Don, of Newton Don, to Miss E. J. Stein—P. Hill, jun. esq. to Miss A. M'Dowell—Mr. G. Adcock to Miss A. Williamson—A. Dawson, esq. to Miss H. Ramage—At Dunse, Mr. W. Davidson to Miss C. Aitcheson—At Haddington, the Rev. B. Laing to Miss G. Chalmers—At Glasgow, A. Stevenson, esq. to Miss C. White—D. E. P. Hennessy, esq. to Miss C Knox—At Manse of Meldrum, the Rev. W. Grout to Miss M. Garioch—At Leith Walk, J. Murray, esq. to Miss E. W. Allison.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. Brown, esq.—Miss Craigie—the Rev. J. Duguid—Mr. D. Miller—Mrs. Wallace—Miss E. Dickon—Mr. R. Douglass—At Cornhill, Perth, L. Robertson, esq.—At Duntrune, Mrs. S. Graham—At Aberdeen, Miss J. A. Kidd—At Bushby, Mrs. M'Farlane—At Dumfries, Mr. J. Denniston—At Lanark, Mrs. V. W. Thompson.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, the Rev. W. Purdin to Miss C. E. Browne—R. Morrison, esq. to Miss E. Jones—P. O'Malley, esq. to Miss M. Lawless—R. Day, esq. to Miss M. Fitzgerald—T. M. Carew, esq. to Miss F. M. Murphy—At Cork, J. Deane, esq. to Miss S. Greaves—At Baskerville, J. Martyn, esq. to Miss A. T. Burke—At Finstown Lodge, J. O'Beirne, M. D. to Miss A. M'Loglin—At Drumachose, the Rev. C. Richardson to Miss H. E. King—At Waterford, W. Sadlier, esq. to Miss M. Hamersley — At Monkstown Church, W. H. Handcock, esq. to Miss C. Kelly—At Dunjourney, the Rev. T. Wigmore to Miss E. Welland—At Killeshin, P. B. Stafford, esq. to Miss M. Coffey—At Lisburn, Capt. Crossley to Miss Stewart—At Donnybrook Church, Mr. G. Beere to Miss M. Shaw—At Limerick, R. Trousdell, esq. to Miss F. Wilson—At Athenry, Galway, W. Lopdell, esq. to Miss M. M'Tigh—At Murragh Church, Cork, the Rev. J. Smith to Miss A. Hickey—At Carrickfergus, C. Cupples, M. D. to Miss A. Legg—At Cloyne, F. J. Daly, esq. to Miss M. Wilkinson.

Died.] At Elm Park, Mrs. Conolly—At the Convent of Athy, the Rev. W. Brenan, O. S. D.—At Portmarnock, Dublin, Miss M. Plunkett—At Williamstown, Mrs. Sparrow—At Lisburn, Mr. Hogg—At Dublin, Mr. J. Doyle—The Rev. P. R. Gamble—Mrs. M. Walker—Mrs. Annesley, of Spring Farm, Wicklow—At Leixlip, Mrs. Coogan—At Garbally, co. Galway, N. P. Trench, esq.—At Strongford House, W. Hoey, esq.—At Mitchelstown, C. Rose, esq.—At Rathmence, the Rev. D. Kelly—At Cloghean, Miss Averill—At Kill House, Kildare, M. Sullivan, esq.—At Cork, the Rev. C. M'Carthy.